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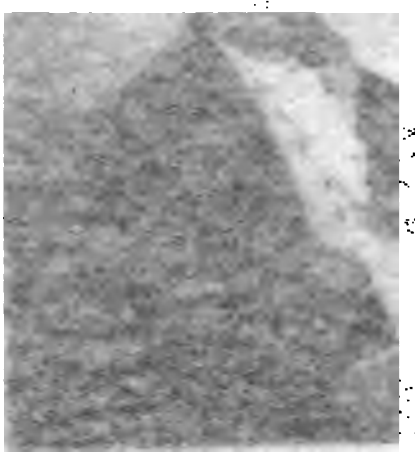

Mass. H. 39

WILLIAM DAWES,

AND

HIS RIDE WITH PAUL REVERE.

An Essay

READ BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY ON JUNE 7, A.D. 1876; TO WHICH IS APPENDED A GENEALOGY OF THE DAWES FAMILY.

By HENRY W. HOLLAND.

ARMS OF DAWES.

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WILLIAM DAWES,

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HIS RIDE WITH PAUL REVERE.

PREFACE.

AS this book is not meant for the public, but only for deſcendants of its hero, who are already ſpecially intereſted in the matter, a preface may ſeem unneceſſary. I wiſh, however, to acknowledge the kindneſs and diligence of the many friends who have ſupplied me with a large part of the genealogical matter, and to aſk their further aſſiſtance in correcting its errors; for ſuch I fear there muſt be, notwithſtanding the care beſtowed upon its reviſion. I hope, in this way and from other works that may be publiſhed, to obtain ſome further information of the firſt generations, facts now inacceſſible, or at leaſt unknown to me, to add to this record. No doubt there are many intereſting things about the family buried in the State archives, which the wretched index makes it practically impoſſible to find now. But much has, I fear, been irrecoverably loſt in the unavoidable ravages of time, or ſuch wanton deſtruction as that of the moſt intereſting part of the Old South records.

The

The firſt part of this work is in ſubſtantially the ſame condition in which I read it to the Hiſtoric Genealogical Society, though I have not heſitated to add to it details not then known to me. My purpoſe in writing it has, I hope, been anſwered, and a full account at laſt given of that memorable ride, not only the moſt brilliant, but the moſt important ſingle exploit in our nation's annals; and William Dawes's ſhare in it permanently eſtabliſhed. A new and more vigorous tale muſt replace the popular old ſtory. We are no longer to fancy Revere lounging in ſafety in Charleſtown, and waiting for a dangerous ſignal, on the ſucceſs of which he had riſked every thing. We find him now with Dawes in the thickeſt of the diſturbance in Boſton, cautiouſly ſignalling to Charleſtown to guard againſt the too great danger of their capture, but coolly waiting for the match to be abſolutely ſet to the train before they acted. The meſſenger who waited for the ſignal was another man, and he never got through the Britiſh lines. From this point of view, the ſignals are of minor importance; but Revere's two views of Boſton which I have reproduced, for one of which I am indebted to the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society, may do ſomething to ſettle the controverſy as to the church in which they were diſplayed.

The parody upon one of the modern myth theories, with which the eſſay opens, is not intended to ſupport any particular hypotheſis.

It will be noticed that in the genealogy there are no numerical

numerical croſs-references, and the arrangement is generally a conſecutive one of father and ſon. I do not claim that it is the beſt for all genealogies; but it ſeems the beſt in this caſe, where the main object was the ſhowing the parentage of William Dawes, the more eſpecially ſo as the collateral branches were ſo few and ſlight. The central line is perfectly certain, and about its members I have told all I knew. Some minor points are not ſo ſure, and eſpecially the connection with Samuel Dawes, of Pembroke. Poſſibly ſome light may be thrown upon it in the future.

It ſeems to me that to all of us there muſt be much that is intereſting in the lives and characters of theſe men of the early days; for they were typical Yankees, the beſt ſtuff of the colony. John Adams paid no idle compliment when he ſaid to Samuel Adams that they had ſeen "four noble families riſe up in Boſton, — the Craftſes, Gores, Daweſes, and Auſtins." Yet they did not pretend to be fine gentlemen. They were honeſt, induſtrious, God-fearing men, from the firſt to the laſt; men who owned land, and went to the polls as they went to church. They never heſitated to draw their ſword in the cauſe of right. From the firſt Indian war to the end of the Revolution, they were conſtantly in the field. If they did not ſhare in the wars of 1812 and 1848, it was not becauſe the old Dawes blood had grown thinner. When the ſecond national ſtruggle for life came, their efforts were as ſplendid as if nearly a century of reſt had not gone by. It does not come within my plan to give more than an outline

line of theſe later times. Another generation muſt complete that. But one thing I may point out here, that there is little in the hiſtory of this family to ſupport the theory of the decay of the old Puritan ſtock. It is true that, in the peculiar ſocial conditions of the Eaſt, our marriages are now late, and children comparatively few. But under the different conditions of Weſtern life we have multiplied as rapidly as ever, and I cloſe my work with the firmeſt belief in our future.

HENRY W. HOLLAND.

CAMBRIDGE, 1878.

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[Photographed directly from the original pictures, and printed in the heliotype process without any alterations. The originals are all about one hundred years old.]

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WILLIAM DAWES

AND

HIS RIDE WITH PAUL REVERE.

SLOWLY but ſurely, many of the deeds of daring that ſhould give life to the picture of our ſtruggle for independence have ſunk into oblivion. The men that did thoſe deeds have paſſed away; and the children that heard of them directly from their lips have followed them. Our forefathers were men of little literary culture; and when every thing was freſh and raw, before the perſpective of time had ſhown things in their true tint and proportion, too many ſuch facts had paſſed from hiſtory into legend.

Amongſt theſe, however, the ride of warning to Lexington and Concord is not I hope to be claſſed. I can fancy how the enthuſiaſts in comparative mythology would pounce upon it, and tear it to tatters. They would dwell upon the abſence of any description of it in contemporary hiſtory, and one party, the ſtudents of Northern lore, would ſhow us how it is only a revival of an old wind myth, and trace its development through a dozen different forms. They would identify

identify the ſhouting rider with the bluſtering north wind, and point out the progreſſive change from the feebly perſonified wind gods of the Hindu, the ſhouting maruts riding all armed on their tawny horſes, to the more humanized deity of the bolder Northern race, Odinn the Ganger, with cloak and ſword daſhing along on his horſe Sleipnir; and then the wild huntſman of the Middle Ages ſtartling the fearful ſleeper with his horrid halloo as he ſpurs through the night, down to this laſt appearance of the warning rider of the night wind among the deſcendants of thoſe to whom his perſonal exiſtence was a living belief.

Or the lover of the legends of the South may point out a yet more plauſible relationſhip to the dawn myths, and rehearſe the oft-told tale of the dawn god awakening the night to the coming of the great day, the purſuer whoſe graſp he flies. We ſhould be told of the Hindu Saramâ (the dawn) ſpeeding through the darkneſs on her errand to the Panis (the night, or is it Hancock and Adams?), from Indra (the day, or Governor Gage?), who is ſearching for his hidden treaſures, the white clouds; and then of the ſteeds of the ſun god, and of Eos, the morning ſtar, hung out againſt the ſky as a ſignal for the race. Every detail would be ſhown to have been anticipated more than a ſcore of centuries ago, not only in India, but in cultured Greece; and again and again in tales of Daphne, Clytie, and their kin, we ſhould be forced to recognize beneath a hundred diſguiſes the flying one, who fades at laſt in the graſp of the victorious purſuer, the Sun God. Then the faint ſurvival of the myth in modern poetry would be traced. And at laſt, rehearſing all the ſignificant details, we ſhall be reminded how, heralded by the midnight ſignal in the ſky,

Revere

Revere and his companion rode from the eaſt to the weſt, with the foe cloſe behind; how their errand was one of awakening to all; and how emerging firſt from the midnight darkneſs they are loſt ſight of at laſt in the overpowering glare of that glorious day. If this cloſe reſemblance is not ſufficiently convincing, the conſtant recurrence of the myſtic number *three* may be dwelt on: how three men, Warren, Revere, and Dawes, planned and executed the alarum; how Hancock and Adams were thrice warned; how the ride was three hours long (in the poetic verſion), and through three towns; and how the letters of the name of Warren, and again of the name of Revere, and again of the name of Boſton from which they ſtart, are each the double multiple of that ſacred number. The next multiple, nine, is juſt the number of the letters of the town to which they go, Lexington; and, what is more important, the next multiple, the ſacred twelve, is the exact ſum of the letters of the name of William Dawes (and alſo of the letters of the name of Ebenezer Dorr) and of Charleſtowne; and it is beſides the number of the miles that the meſſengers rode, and alſo the ſum of the digits of the date aſſigned, '75; all obviouſly referring to the twelve hours of the day.[1]

If we ſtill preſume to heſitate, the kindred ſcience of philology will be triumphantly cited, and our attention called to the very ſignificant meaning of Revere's name, the alarmer, from the Latin *re-* and *vereri*, to greatly fear, and again to the ſtill more ſignificant name of his comrade, Dawes, from old

[1] It is not merely that three and twelve frequently occur, but that no name is connected with the ride which is not in the mythic number. Devens, Conant, Pullen, Newman, Waters, even Deacon Larkin, who lent his horſe, all are so.

old Eng. *dawe*, to dawn, Sanscr. *dah*, whence *Dyotanâ*, the flying dawn maiden of the Veda, "who comes near to every houſe." Purſued by Percy, — *perciere*, to ſtrike or pierce, — they fly from Gage, — Germ. *Wag*, Sanscr. *Vah* or *Vahni*, the fire-god or Sun, — and *Concordia*, ſafety, is their object. Really, the path for critical iconoclaſm ſeems painfully ſmooth.

No doubt ſome of theſe details may merely be curious coincidences, but the general mythical appearance is very ſtriking; and one recalls with melancholy foreboding the ſucceſs of the ſimilar attack upon the hero of Swiſs independence. Yet we cannot eaſily give up our heroes; and for myſelf I confeſs that whether or not it be from patriotic prejudice or family pride I cannot claſs thoſe riders with the awakener of Switzerland, and conſign Revere and Dawes with Tell to the immemorial traditions of the paſt.

The beginning of our great ſtruggle for independence was ſo important that its ſlighteſt details deſerve careful examination; and the Concord fight was no trifling by-play. Much as we are inclined to enlarge upon our national triumphs, its importance has I think hardly been ſufficiently eſtimated. It is not that it was the firſt open reſiſtance, for it was not; and indeed there can hardly be ſaid to have been much fighting in the open field on that nineteenth day of April. It can ſcarcely be claimed as a victory for the provincials, ſince the Britiſh regulars accompliſhed their immediate object of deſtroying ſuch of the ſtores collected at Concord as they could find, and retreated to Boſton without ſevere loſs. Yet, in its broader bearings, the movement was not only a diſaſtrous failure for the Britiſh, but it proved plainly the certainty of ultimate defeat. An unwilling obedience

obedience can be extorted from a people in only two ways, — either by quartering troops everywhere, and making the ſtrong arm of central power omnipreſent, ſo that there is nowhere any opportunity for reſiſtance, — or by maſſing troops at a few central points, and moving rapidly from thoſe points, to ſtamp out every ſpark of inſurrection before it can kindle into flame. Had Great Britain been able to adopt the firſt courſe, no doubt the rebellion might have been prevented, and we might to-day be jealouſly diſcuſſing our colonial rights with the mother country, or vaguely hoping for a railroad to the Miſſiſſippi. But the American coloniſts were thinly ſcattered over a vaſt territory; and to have graſped firmly every little ſettlement, to have placed an overwhelming force in every hamlet, was beyond the power of Great Britain or indeed of any nation of Europe. The other alternative, that of a ſtrong and mobile central force, was therefore of neceſſity the one adopted by King George. Its ſucceſs depended upon the national character of the coloniſts, upon whether they could be overawed by Britiſh power; and its efficiency was teſted at Concord once for all. The farmers were openly preparing there for inſurrection. General Gage ſtruck, — ſtruck ſuddenly and hard, — ſtruck to find the whole country under arms. The flower of his force was powerleſs before ſuch an upriſing. It retreated, and retreated only juſt in time. "The landſcape was alive with armed men. . . . The hills echoed and flaſhed. The woods rang. The road became an endleſs ambuſcade of flame. The Americans ſeemed to the appalled Britiſh troops to drop from the clouds,[2] to ſpring from the earth. With

[2] The remark of a Britiſh officer preſent.

With every ſtep, the attack was deadlier, the danger more imminent."[3] At laſt, thanks to Lord Percy's re-enforcements, they reached Boſton; reached it to find that the ſiege had begun. All New England was on the march to enforce it. And two days had not gone by before the troops of New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut were marſhalled before the town. The attempt to hold the outlying country had utterly failed, and was never again repeated, until two years later Burgoyne met his fate at Saratoga. To hold ſuch a people quiet by a central force was proved then and there to be impoſſible. The ſucceſs of the provincials was thenceforth a mere queſtion of time.

From this point of view, every event of that day is of intereſt, and not the leaſt among them Warren's meſſage of warning. With one of his meſſengers we are all familiar. Hiſtory has told the tale, and poeſy has adorned it with its magic charm. We can ſee the impatient Revere watching the Old North belfry from the darkneſs on the oppoſite ſhore,

> "As it roſe above the graves on the hill,
> Lonely and ſpectral, and ſombre and ſtill,"

until his friend learns of the Britiſh movement, and ſignals him from it the news, and then mounting and ſpurring off through the night. It is a pity to criticiſe ſo impreſſive a picture. True, it is a fancy ſketch, quite irreconcilable with the dry hiſtorical facts; but in an artiſtic mood we are ſtrongly inclined to ſay, ſo much the worſe for the facts.

Little as theſe facts ſeem to be known, there is really no doubt

[3] Curtis's oration, Concord Centennial, p. 106.

doubt about them. The accounts of Paul Revere[4] and of Richard Devens,[5] both actors in the affair, agree almoſt exactly, with the exception of Devens's ſtatement, from report only, that Revere was captured before reaching Lexington. Their account is fupported by the narratives of Gordon and Clark, and what little other direct evidence there is, and by the recollections preſerved in the Dawes family, and now firſt publiſhed. It is conſiſtent, and the acts deſcribed are what we ſhould naturally expect from the men concerned, which cannot be ſaid of the common verſion; and there is abſolutely nothing of contemporaneous authority to contradict it. It is followed briefly by Frothingham[6] and Bancroft, and more fully by Charles Hudſon; but nearly all the other accounts that I have ſeen confuſe Revere with another perſon, and generally adopt the romantic view with more or leſs of original improvements.

The circumſtances of the caſe were theſe: For ſome days before the 19th of April, it had been known that the Britiſh were preparing to move. The tranſports had been launched on the midnight of the preceding Saturday. The "Somerſet" (man-of-war) was ſtationed near the ferry to Charleſtown, and the grenadiers and light infantry were taken off duty. Their deſtination was naturally ſuſpected to be Concord; for there the ſtores of war material were faſt accumulating, and there, or in the vicinity, were Hancock and Adams, and other Revolutionary leaders. In this ſtate of things, there had been a number of falſe alarms; and, while

[4] Written Jan. 1, 1798. 1 Ser. Hiſt. Coll. V. p. 106.

[5] An undated MS. of Devens given in Frothingham's "Siege of Boſton," p. 57. Singularly omitted from Whitney's liſt of accounts of the matter.

[6] In his Siege of Boſton.

while Warren kept the patriot leaders outſide well informed, he would naturally wait until the laſt moment, when information had become complete, and attack certain, before ſending out to arouſe the country. When that moment came, we ſhould expect that meſſengers would be ſent out by each of the main roads from the town, both to leſſen the riſk of capture, and to call to arms a greater number of men. Moreover, the ſucceſs of Gage's expedition would depend ſo much upon its ſecreſy that he would take every precaution to prevent news of it from eſcaping; and the danger of the capture of both meſſengers would be ſo great that ſome other means would be ſought, ſome ſignal light to call out the men on the other ſide of the river, if direct communication failed (beacon lights being ſtill in common uſe): and this was exactly Warren's arrangement. He had truſty men ready for each route, and ſignals prearranged in addition. Revere, who had gone out of town the Sunday before, on an errand of love rather than war it is ſaid, then "agreed with a Colonel Conant, and ſome other gentlemen, [in Charleſtown, amongſt whom ſeems to have been Richard Devens] that, if the Britiſh went out by water, we ſhould ſhow two lanterns in the North Church ſteeple, and if by land one, as a ſignal; for we were apprehenſive that it would be difficult to croſs over Charles River, or get over Boſton Neck."[7] Thus the ſignals were not to be from Warren to Revere, — ſuch clumſy means were quite unneceſſary to enable Revere to communicate with Warren, and the prearrangement with Conant would have been uſeleſs. They were from Warren to Conant, to avoid the danger of Revere's

[7] Revere's Narrative.

Revere's not being able "to croſs over Charles River," and Dawes "to get over Boſton Neck," — a contingency which happily did not occur. To have ſent Revere and Dawes by boat to Charleſtown, there to wait for ſignals (as deſcribed by Loſſing), would have been to riſk the arouſing of the Americans on the dangerous paſſage of that little boat, and the equally dangerous diſplay of ſignal lights, a very unſafe experiment; and the commoner account which diſregards Dawes, and makes Revere alone wait for the ſignal and bear the news, was ſtill leſs likely to ſatisfy the fertile brains of Warren and his friends.

On the afternoon of the day before the attack, Warren learned from ſeveral ſources that the Britiſh were about to move. A gunſmith named Jaſper got it from a Britiſh ſergeant, and told Colonel Waters, of the Committee of Safety, — Dawes's couſin; and he, of courſe, told Warren at once.[8] John Ballard, in the Milk Street ſtable, heard one of the Province Houſe grooms ſay that "there would be hell to pay to-morrow," and made a pretext to run with the news to a friend of liberty on Ann Street (William Dawes, I think), who carried it to Revere,[9] who told him he had already heard it from two other perſons. A little later, "it was obſerved that a number of ſoldiers were marching towards Boſton Common," which ran down to the landing place on the ſhore. The whole town was on the watch, every citizen was a detective, and Warren was kept well informed. "His ſoul beat to arms," ſays Eliot, "as ſoon as he learned the intention of the Britiſh troops;" but he waited

[8] N. E. Gen. and Ant. Reg., 1853, p. 139.

[9] Drake's Landmarks, p. 243.

waited until they actually began to move to their boats, and then he ſent out Dawes at once by the land route over the Neck, and acroſs the river at the Brighton bridge to Cambridge and Lexington; and directly after, "about ten o'clock,"[10] he "ſent in great haſte" for Revere, and ſent him out by the water route through Charleſtown to Lexington, to arouſe the country, and eſpecially to acquaint Hancock and Adams "of the movement." There is no hint that Revere was to wait for further information: on the contrary, it is diſtinctly implied that he was already acquainted with the movements which he was to communicate. Warren, probably, alſo told Revere to have the ſignals hung out at once; for Revere immediately "called upon a friend," Captain John Pulling, one of Revere's comrades on the Boſton Committee of Safety, and a ſharer in the tea-fight undiſguiſed, and "deſired him to make the ſignal" in the "North Church ſteeple."[11] He did not deſire him to ſearch in

[10] Revere's Narrative.

[11] I follow here the account of Mr. Watſon recently publiſhed ("Paul Revere's Signal," &c., by Rev. John Lee Watſon with remarks by Charles Deane) and corroborated by Mr. H. H. Lane, as to Captain Pulling's ſhare in the exploit, as it ſeems to me the moſt truſtworthy and probable, both from the character of Pulling, his relations to Revere, and the details given. The character of Robert Newman, and his releaſe by the Britiſh, when arreſted upon the charge, are decidedly againſt the claim that has been made for him. As to whether it was Chriſt Church, the old North Meeting-houſe, or the new Brick Meeting-houſe, in which the lights were diſplayed, there has been much diſcuſſion, and it is not perhaps poſſible now to determine the point with certainty. The weight of evidence ſeems to me greatly in favor of Chriſt Church. Devens and Revere are the only contemporary authorities, and they both refer to it merely as the "North Church," which has been naturally, but not neceſſarily applied to Dr. Lothrop's meeting-houſe in North Square, uſually known then as the "Old North." That church, however, not being of the Church of England, was properly deſcribed then as the old North *Meeting-houſe*. And even at that time Chriſt Church, which was ſtill farther north, was ſometimes popularly called the North Church (ſee Mr. Graves's letter, dated May 5, 1768, in Perry's Hiſtorical Collections, III. p. 536, and other letters referred

II. Two Views of Boston by Revere.

I. From the north east, showing Christ Church (A) and Charlestown opposite.

II. From the south east, showing Christ Church (A.) and the North Meeting House (B.).

in the ſtreets, or linger for news in the ſteeple. There was no occaſion for that, for the troops were already in motion. He ſimply told him to make the ſignal; and Pulling, who did not need to be told what was doing, ſet about it at once. He went to the ſexton of Chriſt Church, and got from him the keys, and entered the church, — a proceeding not without danger, as Pitcairn's regiment is ſaid to have been drawn up nearly in front, — and audaciouſly hung out the two ſignal lanterns over the very heads of the king's troops, probably before five minutes had gone by from Revere's ſummons. It may be imagined that the ſearch for Pulling was hot when Gage learned what he had done; but he received timely warning, and, after a ſojourn in his grandmother's wine-butt, eſcaped in diſguiſe to Nantaſket, where he endured many hardſhips, and ſaw his abandoned property pay the penalty of his patriotiſm.

Conant and Devens, meanwhile, were watching on the Charleſtown ſhore, where Devens ſays he viewed himſelf "in

referred to by Mr. Deane and Mr. Watſon); and twenty years later, when Revere wrote, it was generally ſo ſtyled, the North Meeting-houſe having long been deſtroyed. Devens's mention of the "upper window of the tower" applies well to the tall tower of Chriſt Church with its tiers of windows, and not at all to the windowleſs belfry of the North Square Meeting-houſe. Tradition has always been ſtrongly in favor of Chriſt Church; ſuch good authority as Colonel Joſeph May, for example, pointing it out fifty years ago, when memories were freſh. Then the arreſt of the Chriſt Church ſexton Newman, and the ſearch for the veſtryman Pulling, are ſtrong evidence. Another important point is the poſition and height of the churches, Chriſt Church being nearly twice as high and on the ſlope towards Charleſtown; while the old North, and new North Brick, were not only low, but farther away, and more obſcured by buildings; and the old North, from its poſition oppoſite the barracks, was particularly expoſed to interference, points which would have greatly influenced Revere, particularly as North Square was cloſely guarded that evening (ſee maps and Price's large view of the city, and two prints of Revere's, parts of which are reproduced here, ſhowing the old North, Chriſt Church, and Charleſtown). The point that Chriſt Church was Tory would have been an additional motive to uſe it, for it would have been leſs open to ſuſpicion. There is no evidence of importance in favor of the Brick Meeting-houſe.

"in the character of a ſentinel to keep a look-out, and give notice, if danger appeared." They ſaw the ſignal at once, and, ſays Devens, "ſent off an expreſs to Meſſrs. Gerry, &c.,[12] and Meſſrs. Hancock and A. [Adams], who I knew were at the Rev. Mr. [Clark's], at Lexington, that the enemy were certainly coming out." This expreſs it was, and not Paul Revere, who waited for the ſignals, and was ſent with their intelligence to Parſon Clark; and the two are evidently confuſed in the common verſion. He muſt have been captured by the Britiſh guard early in his ride, as Clark does not mention him in ſpeaking of the meſſengers who arrived; and he did not arouſe the country, which was a moſt important part of his errand. He was probably the expreſs who Gordon ſays[13] was "ſecured by the officers on the road;" but his name is unknown. Yet Hancock and Adams were not unprepared; for they had heard from Gerry and others that the Britiſh were patrolling the roads. Every one there knew it: even the boys of Lexington had recognized them; and, at this time and later, ſeveral ſcouts were ſent out by the patriots, but they were either captured or failed to learn any thing.

After leaving his friend Pulling, Revere went home for his boots and ſurtout, and then went to the north part of the town, where he kept a boat. It is ſaid that he awakened his ſweetheart on the way to the ſhore, by throwing gravel againſt

[12] Devens had ſhortly before left Gerry, Orme, and Lee at Wetherby's tavern, and had already ſent them word that the roads were dangerous; but his meſſages did not have much effect, for they juſt eſcaped capture the next morning by ruſhing half-dreſſed from the houſe as the Britiſh troops came up. and throwing themſelves flat in the ſtubble, an expoſure from which Lee never recovered.

[13] Gordon's Account, Stearns's Alm. 1776, p. 4.

againſt her window, and got from her linen with which he muffled his oars. By this time, the Britiſh had begun to embark; and Percy had learned from the chance remark of a byſtander that their deſtination was known. "They will miſs their aim," ſaid the man. "What aim?" aſked Percy. "Why, the cannon at Concord," was the anſwer. Orders at once were iſſued that no one ſhould leave the town, but they came five minutes too late.[14] Revere had croſſed the river ſafely, a little to the eaſtward of where the man-of-war "Somerſet" lay, rowed by two friends whoſe names are loſt. "It was then young flood: the ſhip was winding, and the moon was riſing.[15] They landed me on the Charleſtown ſide. When I got into town, I met Colonel Conant and ſeveral others [amongſt whom was Devens]. They ſaid they *had ſeen our* ſignals" already;[16] and Revere ſhortly explained to them "what was doing," and "that the T [troops] were actually in the boats."[17] There was no time to loſe. Revere had no horſe, and the enemy were cloſe behind. He went with Devens to Deacon Larkin's barn, where they got a horſe; and in a moment he was off, at full ſpeed, no doubt, for Lexington by the Cambridge road. He was not out of danger, however. A little way beyond Charleſtown Neck he met the Britiſh patrol, and only eſcaped by turning back towards Charleſtown on the full gallop, and puſhing for the Medford road, his purſuer fortunately getting ſtuck in a clay

[14] Gordon's Account.

[15] The times of the ſeveral accounts tally well. De Bernière ſays that the troops got the order to march at 9, but did not leave Phipps's farm until midnight (2 Ser. Hiſt. Coll. IV. p. 215); Revere ſays he was ſent for about ten; the moon roſe at 10.48, and Gordon ſays the Britiſh embarked at moon-riſe; and Devens ſays Revere got acroſs about eleven, ſo that he was not much in advance of them.

[16] Revere's Account.

[17] Devens's Account.

clay pond. Very likely but for this accident he might have ſtumbled into the main body of Britiſh troops, which muſt have been near. At Medford, he reached the inhabited country again, and ſtopped to call out the minute men, and from there on he awakened nearly every houſe. He got to Parſon Clark's about midnight, where he found Hancock and Adams. The guard, which had been placed about the houſe, would not admit him, and told him to make no noiſe. "Noiſe!" ſaid he: "you'll have noiſe enough before long. The regulars are coming out."[18] And Hancock, hearing him then, called out, "Come in, Revere! We're not afraid of you;" and he went in. In the courſe of half an hour, Dawes arrived, and met Revere on the green. He had ſtarted at once without going home, and had eluded the guard at the Neck with difficulty, coming out by the longer route of Brighton bridge and the Cambridge road, and arouſing all the houſes on his path. After a little delay for refreſhment, they rode on towards Concord, accompanied by a "high ſon of liberty," young Dr. Preſcott, who had been viſiting his ſweetheart, a Miſs Mulliken, of Lexington. About half way along, near Hartwell's tavern, in lower Lincoln, they met Britiſh officers again; Preſcott and Dawes being a hundred rods behind, alarming a houſe, when Revere diſcovered them. Preſcott, who was beſt mounted, jumped the ſtone wall, and eſcaped. Dawes, chaſed by the ſoldiers, daſhed up to an empty farm-houſe, ſlapping his leather breeches and ſhouting, "Halloo, boys, I've got two of 'em!" and his purſuers were fortunately frightened,

[18] Wm. Monroe's Depoſition. Phinney has thought to improve this ſpeech by making Revere ſay: "Noiſe! You'll ſoon have a noiſe that will diſturb you all. The Britiſh troops are on their march, and will ſoon be among you."

frightened, and made off. In the excitement of the chaſe, Dawes pulled up ſo ſuddenly that he was thrown from his horſe, and loſt his watch, and did not get it again until ſome days later, when he returned to ſearch for it. Here we loſe ſight of Preſcott and Dawes; but we know that one of them got to Concord with the news about two that morning, or a little later, and both, no doubt, played their part in the later turmoil of the day. Revere did not eſcape ſo eaſily. Striking off for ſome woods near by, he rode into another party of Britiſh, and was forced to ſurrender. "Gentlemen," ſaid he, "you've miſſed of your aim." "What of our aim?" ſaid they.[19] "I came out of Boſton," he anſwered: "an hour after your troops had come out of Boſton, and landed at Lechmere's Point; and, if I had not known people had been ſent out to give information to the country, and time enough to get fifty miles, I would have ventured one ſhot from you before I would have ſuffered you to have ſtopped me." Ringing bells and blazing beacons everywhere ſoon convinced his captors that the country was indeed up, and they retrèated with him to Lexington, where, in the excitement which preceded Pitcairn's arrival he eſcaped with the loſs of his horse, and joined the party at Clark's, near by, about three in the morning. Hancock had ſpent the night there in cleaning his arms; but, hearing from a Britiſh patrol ſome inquiries of a diſcouraging nature for "that damned rebel Hancock," he seems to have been eaſily diſſuaded from his martial purpoſes by

[19] Sanderſon's depoſition. I cannot think that there is any thing more than a coincidence in the reſemblance of theſe words to the dialogue on the Common, though it is certainly curious. Revere ſeems to have ſtretched the time a little; but it is quite plain that he knew the troops were in motion when he left Boſton. His own narrative does not materially differ, mentioning that the "troops had catched aground in paſſing the river."

by Adams, who clapped him on the ſhoulder, and convinced him that "this is not our buſineſs: we belong to the cabinet:" and he gave way, not omitting, however, the explanation, "If I had my muſket, I would never turn my back on theſe troops."[20] Under Warren's guidance, they hid in the woods until the Britiſh had paſſed, and then rapidly retreated to the houſe of the widow Jones, in Woburn, Clark's son, Jonas, driving them over in a chaiſe. It is ſuppoſed to have been at an earlier hour that Adams made his well-known remark about the "glorious morning." From there they ſent back for Hancock's betrothed, Miſs Dorothy Quincy, and his aunt, Mrs. Hancock, whom they had left behind at Clark's, to come to them and bring the "fine ſalmon," which had been ſent them for dinner;[21] and Revere returned to the field. The party arrived ſafely at Woburn, and were juſt ſitting down comfortably to enjoy the dinner, when a frightened Lexington farmer ruſhed in, crying: "The Britiſh are coming! The Britiſh are coming! My wife's in etarnity now!" and Hancock and Adams loſt no time in retreating into the ſwamp back of the houſe, and finally to Amos Wyman's, in Billerica, where they dined at laſt on cold ſalt pork and potatoes, ſerved in a wooden tray. They played, no doubt, a prudent part; but our ſympathies will go out on that day rather to Warren, leading his undiſciplined countrymen in the thickeſt of the fight, than to his cautious friends of "the cabinet" and their fine ſalmon dinner.[22]

This is the way the thing happened,—a homely but vigorous tale, very different from Longfellow's vivid ſketch of Revere

[20] His trial for ſmuggling was ſet for the 19th in Boſton.

[21] General Sumner's Reminiſcences, Gen. and Ant. Reg. 1854, p. 187.

[22] "Warren with virtue glorified his name,
Then fought his native heaven on wings of flame."

Revere pacing the Charleſtown ſhore with his ſteed in the darkneſs, —

> "Impatient to mount and ride,
> Booted and ſpurred, with a heavy ſtride,"

until he ſees the ſignals, and then galloping off with their meſſage; which, ſo far as it is fact at all, deſcribes another man. And, too, that other companion picture of his friend as he

> "Through alley and ſtreet
> Wanders and watches with eager ears,
> Till in the ſilence around him he hears
> . . . . . .
> The meaſured tread of the grenadiers,
> Marching down to their boats on the ſhore;"

and then waiting and watching again in the "belfry" (?), while

> "Beneath in the churchyard lay the dead,
> In their night encampment on the hill,
> Wrapped in ſilence,"[23]

until at length he ſees

> "A ſhadowy ſomething far away,
> Where the river widens to meet the bay,[24]
> A line of black that bends and floats
> On the riſing tide like a bridge of boats,"

which he flaſhes acroſs to Revere, is equally fanciful. There was a ſignal in the ſteeple, and Revere did ride; but that impreſſive ſcene, one of the fineſt in our colonial annals, is

[23] The churchyard was on the next ſtreet, with houſes between; but the poet evidently means the right church.

[24] Another unfortunate deſcription. The river is quite narrow where they croſſed, and grows narrower ſtill below.

is pure fiction. The later details of the ride, too, must all go: how, on leaving Charlestown, he "mounted the steep," and rode along the shore of the Mystic, —

> "Under the alders that skirt its edge,"

and how

> "It was twelve by the village clock,
> When he crossed the bridge into Medford town;"

and

> "It was one by the village clock,
> When he galloped into Lexington,"

and

> "It was two by the village clock,
> When he came to the bridge in Concord town."

Not only are they all wrong as to the details of route and time, but we know that he never got to Concord bridge at all.

Much as our artistic sensibilities or traditional attachments may make us regret the loss of the legend, the facts about Revere's share in the exploit are certain; and so they are also as to Warren's other messenger, though here there has been some dispute. Revere positively asserts that he was William Dawes, and he has been followed by Bancroft, Frothingham, and the lesser historians generally.

But a writer over the signature "C. C.," in the New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register for 1853, p. 139, says: —

"The intelligence that the British intended to go out to Lexington was conveyed over Boston Neck to Roxbury, by Ebenezer Dorr, of Boston, a leather-dresser by trade, who was mounted on a slow-jogging horse, with saddle-bags behind

hind him, and a large flapped hat upon his head, to reſemble a countryman on a journey. Colonel Joſiah Waters, of Boſton, a ſtanch Whig, and who afterwards acted as engineer in directing the building of the forts at Roxbury, followed on foot at a ſhort diſtance from him, until he ſaw him ſafely paſt all the ſentinels."

Following this ſuppoſed authority in preference to the hiſtorians above referred to, Mr. Frederic Hudſon, and after him Mr. George William Curtis in his Concord oration, gave Ebenezer Dorr as the name of Revere's comrade, and thus raiſed the queſtion which it is the object of this eſſay to ſettle, — a queſtion eſpecially intereſting to the writer as a lineal deſcendant of William Dawes.

Now firſt it is to be remarked that Revere ſpeaks without heſitation of William Dawes as the other rider, although his firſt mention of him as "a Mr. William Dawes" indicates perhaps that he knew that the name was not familiar to the perſons whom he addreſſed. Revere is the beſt of authority; and, had there been any thing to contradict him, our learned hiſtorians and antiquarians would certainly have found it. And, moreover, the note in the Regiſter referred to does not ſupport the conſtruction put upon it; for it only ſtates that Dorr carried the intelligence "over Boſton Neck to Roxbury," and I am informed that the author, Miſs Catherine Curtis, never heard that he bore it further, and his grandſon has never heard that he was Warren's meſſenger.

Ebenezer Dorr lived in Roxbury; and it is very probable that he rode out from town that night, and had difficulty in paſſing the guard, and on his arrival informed his neighbors of

of the news. In this way, Joſeph Hall, afterwards judge, was ſent out to Roxbury that afternoon with tidings of the movement, and Solomon Brown carried the word out home to Lexington. Some of the details, however, ſeem as if, in the tale of the ride, the riders had been confuſed. Thus, Dawes was a tanner; while Dorr did not, I think, until later practiſe his trade of fellmonger. Dawes often wore a miller's ſuit and ſlouched hat, in his efforts to elude the Britiſh. Colonel Waters, too, was his couſin, and extremely likely to aſſiſt him in any adventure.

Still another name is given by William Monroe, orderly ſergeant in Captain Parker's company, who was on guard that night at Clark's houſe, in anticipation of the attack. In his affidavit given long after the event, in the Concord-Lexington Controverſy, March 7, 1825, he calls the meſſenger who came from Warren by way of the Neck and Roxbury "Mr. Lincoln," apparently deſcribing, however, Major Dawes. Monroe was followed by Elias Phinney, in his hiſtory of the affair, — an eſſay not ſo free as it ſhould have been from errors, ſuch as giving "Sanderſon's" name "Saunders." Now, it is plain from the accounts that many men were in the field that night ſpreading the great news, but no one ſpeaks of more than two meſſengers from Warren; and it would ſeem that there muſt be ſome miſtake in the name. There is no other evidence to connect any Lincoln with the day; and it ſeems moſt probable that, in the lapſe of half a century, the old farmer had confuſed the names a little, and gave the name of the place where Revere was captured (which we know was Lincoln) to Revere's comrade. This ſeems the beſt explanation of the diſcrepancy,

ancy, for there is plenty of other evidence that Dawes was the man referred to. From his own lips and thoſe of his wives (he was twice married), his children often heard the tale, while the events were freſh in the minds of all. And I have obtained a ſtatement from his daughter (by his ſecond wife), containing many intereſting matters, and alſo the account of his grand-daughter (by his firſt wife), each ſupplying ſome details not found elſewhere. It ſhould here be remarked that, after ſome correſpondence and examination, Mr. George William Curtis abandoned the Dorr claim, and made the proper alteration in his oration when publiſhed.[25]

Some account of the life of this man, whoſe energy and patriotiſm marked him out in Warren's judgment for this important duty, may properly introduce the narrative of his exploit. His family genealogy will be found at length in the latter part of this volume. From it, the reader will ſee that William Dawes came of good old Puritan ſtock. The firſt Dawes came over in 1628–29,[26] with the firſt large body of Puritan emigrants. They were men who found the perſecution of the Engliſh government very grievous to bear, and, encouraged by the example of the ſeparatiſt colony which had ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing itſelf on a firm baſis at Plymouth in the preceding eight years, came over at that time

[25] W. NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISL., N.Y., 20th May, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR, — I thank you for your note of the 17th; and, as I have been in communication with the grandſon of Ebenezer Dorr, who would certainly know the tradition in his own family, I think that there is little doubt where the honor belongs, and I ſhall make the proper correction. I am very much obliged by your courteſy, and am

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

[26] I do not find any but family records of his coming, and he apparently did not remain. Concerning his ſon who came over in 1635, and his deſcendants, the records are very full.

time in a conſiderable body, and founded the Boſton and Salem ſettlements.

An Engliſh[27] branch of the family (now extinct) was loyal to the crown, and attained great wealth and conſiderable diſtinction; one Sir William Dawes becoming archbiſhop of Canterbury. The firſt William Dawes who ſettled in this country was a maſon by trade, and arrived in 1635. He ſettled firſt in Braintree, but afterwards removed to Boſton, where he was ſucceſsful in the modeſt manner of thoſe ſimple times. His houſe on Sudbury Street remained in the poſſeſſion of the family for five generations until 1775, when it was pulled down by the Britiſh during their occupation of Boſton. He was beſt known by the conſpicuous part he played in the long conteſt for the extenſion of the ſuffrage, previouſly limited to communicants, from which movement the Old South Church ſprang. The movement was ſucceſsful, but not until the voice of the whole colony at a general election had repeated the demand of Dawes and his friends. His ſon Ambroſ was a man of ſome importance, and ſerved with honor in the Indian wars of the time. A fuller account of both will be found in the genealogy. Suffice it here to ſay that their children and grand-children were like unto them, — hard-working, thrifty, well-to-do, long-lived men; with a graſp as firm for the ſword as the trowel, leaving large families and unincumbered real eſtate. God-fearing men they were too, the bone and ſinew of the youthful colony. One of the uncles of our hero was Lieutenant William Homes, the nephew of Franklin,

[27] It ſhould be remarked that the evidence of the connection between the two branches is not concluſive.

III. MEHITABLE [MAY] DAWES.

Franklin, called "the honeſt goldſmith;" and another was Captain Joſiah Waters, father of Colonel Waters, already alluded to.[28] Colonel Thomas Dawes, eminent alike as an architect and a patriot, was his couſin. He was called in the homely wit of the time King Dawes; and it is ſaid that, in his leather apron, he ruled the town meetings of Boſton with a rod of iron. The father of William Dawes was debarred by lameneſs from any conſpicuous career; but the family was, nevertheleſs, one of the half dozen leading patriot families of Boſton, and it is ſmall wonder that young Dawes grew up feeling that no ſacrifice for his country was too great, no danger too threatening.

William Dawes, Jr., as he was always ſtyled, his father ſurviving him, was born in Boſton, on the 6th of April, 1745, and paſſed his early years in his father's home in Ann Street, a home ſo ſtrict in the godlineſs of the time that the children were not allowed to look out of the window on Sunday. He was early inſtructed in the "School of Good Manners" for children, the character of which is ſhown by the following paſſages: "Let thy recreations be lawful, brief, and ſeldom;" and "let thy meditations be of death, judgment, and eternity," — maxims which there is reaſon to believe the child did not follow too cloſely. He was a bright, miſchievous, active boy, and this ſtrictneſs ſeems to have been not altogether to his taſte, as he himſelf became, in after years, much more liberal. Little is known of his youth except that he learned the trade of tanner, which he followed for ſome years, having his tan-yard on what is

[28] It was of this Captain Waters, by the way, that the writer of ſome elegaic verſes touchingly remarks that he —

"Reverberated ſcenes of pure delight,
Wound up the ſtrings of pleaſure to their height."

is now the corner of Sudbury and Friend Streets. He married young, as the cuſtom then was, when he was but twenty-three, and his wife Mehitable, a daughter of Samuel May of Boſton (whoſe portrait follows hers), was but ſeventeen; and the next year they joined the Old South Church, where his forefathers had always worſhipped. For ſome ſix or eight years they lived at No. 64 Ann Street, nearly oppoſite to his father, in a houſe previouſly owned by Joſiah Waters, until the Revolution made Boſton too hot for him. His wife was excellently ſuited to him, and the marriage was a happy one. Their wedded life covered about a quarter of a century, and ſhe bore him ſix children. A heliotype from her portrait painted for her huſband by Copley, who painted ſeveral of her relations, and was at one time a neighbor, will be found oppoſite.

The political ſky grew very black about the time of his marriage (1768), and he then became major in the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, which he had joined ſome years before after the faſhion of his forefathers. The Britiſh troops garriſoned in the city ſoon became a great annoyance and danger, and Dawes was not the man to ſubmit tamely to inſult. One evening he and his wife were returning through Cornhill about duſk from a friendly viſit, and he had moved a few ſteps in advance with an acquaintance, when a Britiſh ſoldier ſtanding by was attracted by the charms of Mrs. Dawes, and caught her up in his arms (she was a very ſmall woman), and, thinking her unprotected, attempted to carry her off bodily. Her huſband, however, turned upon him, and gave him a beating as ſound as it was well deſerved. About this time another incident

dent occurred illuſtrating not only the turbulence of the ſoldiery, but the cool bravery of Mrs. Dawes. One night a ſoldier tried to rob their houſe, and puſhed up the window of the bedroom where Mrs. Dawes and her huſband were ſleeping. She wakened at the noiſe, and raiſing herſelf in bed ſaw the robber, and, without a thought for herſelf, cried out, "Take care! You'll wake my huſband." Thoſe were times to call up the brave blood even of women. It was her father's ſecond wife, Abigail May (daughter of Joſeph Williams, of Roxbury), a ſtrong and reſolute woman, who, "one day when a Britiſh ſoldier reached his hand into her open window to take ſomething from the table," "quickly ſhut the window down upon his arm, and held it as in a vice, until a meſſenger to the guard-houſe brought an officer who cauſed the offender to be arreſted."[29] Boſton had always been an orderly town, as quiet as our country towns now are, and ſuch experiences as theſe put the moral duty of reſiſtance to tyrants in a very convincing manner before the men and women of 1776. It would be very unjuſt to them, though, to put the reſiſtance upon perſonal grounds. The remoter towns were as hot as Boſton. It was not any particular inſult offered or hardſhip ſuffered: it was the attempt, culminating in the Regulation Acts of 1774, to deprive them of ſelf-government that finally rouſed the country to reſiſtance. If ever a people fought for principle, they did.

William Dawes followed the whole ſtruggle with the keeneſt intereſt, and in its early ſtages (until diſabled by lameneſs) rendered the moſt vigorous aſſiſtance. As it became

[29] Mem. of Colonel Joſeph May, William Dawes's brother-in-law, p. 5.

became evident that the oppreſſors muſt be met in the open field, he ſcoured the country in the attempt to organize and aid the naſcent Revolution. His grand-daughter writes me: "During theſe rides, he ſometimes borrowed a friendly miller's hat and clothes, and ſometimes he borrowed a dreſs of a farmer, and had a bag of meal behind his back on the horſe. At one ſuch time, a Britiſh ſoldier tried to take away his meal, but grandfather preſented arms and ruſhed on. The meal was for his family. But in trying to ſtir up recruits, he was often in great danger." In 1775, he was in correſpondence with the Salem Committee of Safety, of which Timothy Pickering was chairman, to obtain from them powder for the Boſton patriots. About this time he undertook the audacious and well-executed exploit which ſaved the cannon of Captain Adino Paddock's company in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, to which Dawes belonged, from the Britiſh.

It will be remembered that ſome of the mechanics of this company were determined to prevent the ſurrender of theſe two ſmall field-pieces to General Gage. Amongſt them were Abraham Holbrook, Nathaniel Balch, Samuel Gore, Moſes Grant, Jeremiah Gridley, Whiſton, and others,[30] moſtly friends of Dawes, and William Dawes was their leader, a fact that has not hitherto been known. Theſe men forced their way into the guard-houſe, where the cannon had been placed, from the rear, and carried them off to the free ſchool on what is now Maſon near Weſt Street, where they were hidden for a fortnight in a wood-box under the maſter's feet, much to the delight of the boys who helped to

[30] Drake's Landmarks, p. 314.

to conceal them from the ſearch of the enemy.[31] In lifting them, Dawes had one of his ſleeve-buttons forced into his wriſt, and was obliged to get ſurgical aid to have it taken out. He went to Dr. Warren, and the doctor, knowing the character of his patient, naturally connected the ſingular injury with the adventure the town was ringing with; but the caution of thoſe men of 1776, in talking of their deeds, was only equalled by their boldneſs in doing them, and Dawes gave no unneceſſary information.

From the ſchool-houſe, the cannon were carried to Whiſton's blackſmith ſhop, and hidden for a time under the coal, under Dawes's ſuperviſion. The Committee of Safety, on the 5th of January, 1775, voted in reference to them, "that Mr. William Dawes be directed to deliver to ſaid Cheever [Deacon Cheever] one pair of braſs cannon, and that the ſaid Cheever procure carriages for ſaid cannon or any other cannon that require them; that the battering cannon carriages be carried to the cannon at Waltham, and that the cannon and carriages remain there until further orders." Under theſe orders they were ſent by boat to Waltham, and were in active ſervice during the war.

It may be remarked here that the note by "C. C.," already referred to in regard to Ebenezer Dorr, ſeems to confuſe theſe two cannon with two other guns of the province which did not belong to Captain Paddock's train, and were not concealed in the ſchool-houſe, but ſeem to have been hidden in a ſtable, and afterwards carried out over the Neck in a load of manure, and finally taken by the Britiſh.

Soon after this affair of the cannon came the ever-memorable

[31] See pp. 33 and 36.

rable ride, and the ſiege of Boſton began. Dawes at once joined the Continental troops at Cambridge, and, it is ſaid, fought at Bunker Hill, but never, I believe, took commiſſion in the regular army. When Boſton became unſafe, he moved his family to Worceſter, one of the great centres of rebellion; and when the ſiege ended, and the war was removed from New England, he was appointed commiſſary at Worceſter by Congreſs. Gordon[32] tells the following ſtory of his treatment of the Britiſh troops captured by us at Saratoga:—

"While upon their march to the neighborhood of Boſton, the Britiſh behaved with ſuch inſolence as confirmed the country in their determination never to ſubmit; for the people ſaid, 'If they are thus inſolent now they are priſoners, what would they be were they our maſters?' The Germans ſtole, and robbed the houſes as they came along of clothing and every thing on which they could lay their hands to a large amount. When at Worceſter, indeed, they themſelves were robbed, though in another way. One Dawes, the iſſuing commiſſary, upon the firſt company coming to draw their rations, balanced the ſcales by putting into that which contained the weight a large ſtone. When that company was gone (unobſerved by the Germans, but not by all preſent), the ſtone was taken away before the next came; and all the other companies except the firſt had ſhort allowance."

I would not defend this unworthy trick upon a fallen foe; but it was no robbery, for his duty was to iſſue only ſuch rations as were needed, and the Heſſians had already ſupplied themſelves pretty freely. Public opinion ſtrongly oppoſed the over-favorable terms that Gates had given to Burgoyne, and Dawes rather

[32] III. p. 298.

rather weakly yielded to it; but if we put ourſelves among the by-ſtanders from whom the device was not concealed, and feel as keenly as they felt the inhumanity of the treatment that our captured ſoldiers were receiving in Britiſh priſons, and ſee as bitterly as they ſaw the inſolence and robbery of theſe foreign mercenaries in our very homes, we ſhall not perhaps criticiſe very ſeverely an act which took from the foe ſupplies ſo much needed by our ſuffering troops at Valley Forge. At any rate, he gained nothing perſonally by it, and his account was correctly ſettled with the government, which was only too ready to approve his conduct.

While in Worceſter, he went into partnerſhip with his brother-in-law, Mr. Coolidge, as grocers; and when, at the end of the war, he returned to Boſton, he carried on the ſame buſineſs in Dock Square, reſiding in Diſtillhouſe Square. During all this time he was much troubled by an injury to the knee, which kept him from active labor. In Boſton, his daughter Lucretia was born, and his three other ſurviving children were married; and here his wife Mehitable died. Previouſly, Aug. 18, 1790, he had ſold to Sheppy Townſend his eſtate on the north-eaſt corner of Middle (now Hanover) Street and Croſs Street for £175; and, 28th March, 1794 (after his wife's death), he ſold to his brother-in-law, Jacob Tidd, his land and wharf on Diſtillhouſe Square, which had been part of the Hughes eſtate, for £550. His manſion he ſold, after his removal from Boſton (26th June, 1798), to his brother-in-law, Joſeph May, for $2,000. It adjoined the Hinckley, Sturgis, and Holmes eſtates on Mill Creek. In Nov. 18, 1795, at the age of fifty, he married his ſecond wife; and ſhortly after the birth of

of their firſt and only child, his health having failed, they removed to Marlboro', I preſume, to the farm previouſly occupied by his father. His ſtay there was but ſhort, however, for he died on the 25th of February, 1799. "He was carried on men's ſhoulders a diſtance of a quarter of a mile to the old meeting-houſe, where there were ſervices, previous to his being taken to Boſton for interment" in the King's Chapel Burying-Ground. The houſe where he lived is ſtill ſtanding; but it has been moved from the fine ſite it then occupied, and altered over into ſtores. He left no will, and his widow was appointed adminiſtratrix of his eſtate, and in that capacity ſold the Ann Street manſion to John Hoffman for $6,393.75 ſubject to dower, 3d May, 1800, which laſt ſhe releaſed two months after for the additional ſum of $1,856. Beſides this, he left a houſe behind the Ann Street manſion, oppoſite Captain Brailifords, and another near Powers's ſhop, and alſo the farm and manſion in Marlboro', not an inconſiderable property in thoſe ſimple days, and his wealth was all of his own earning. The houſe in Marlboro' was ſold to Enoch Corey, and the other lands to Joſeph Brigham, John Page, and John Sawin. His portrait (ſee frontiſpiece) ſhows the geniality and vigor of this "very fearleſs and brave man, who never ſhrank from any poſt of duty."

Only two letters of William Dawes are preſerved. Both are to his daughter Hannah. The firſt, written when ſhe was only ſixteen, was ſent her when on a viſit to her Aunt Cogſwell, at Marlboro', and is indorſed in her child hand, "My Par." The force of the rebuke with which it begins muſt have been rather ſpoilt by the amuſing poſtſcript: —

My

[33] MY DEAR GIRL, — A few days ſince I rec[d] a package of letters directed to myſelf. In looking on the ſubſcription, concluded it was from my only daughter. Eager to ſee the contents, could not wait untill I went home, but forced the ſealing; when to my ſurpriſe there was nothing but blank. I felt my ſelf very much diſappointed when, at leaſt, I might have received a requeſt to deliver the ſame to perſon deſigned. Ever am I happy to hear of the welfare of part of my ſelf. I thank you for your duty and your love, as mentioned in your letter to your honor'd mother. May this find you in health & pleaſure. A generall account of our welfare I truſt you have in a more particular manner than time will allow me to write in the encloſed. I hope you b'have as becometh. You will preſent my kind love to brother & ſiſter Cogſwell, as alſo their children, & receive as much of the ſame at leaſt as your ſelf are intitled unto. We hope in the coarſe of this week to ſee you, but our expectation may be cut off, as we know not what a day tomorrow may bring forth. Should God ſee fitt to take us away, may wee be ſo happy aſto meet above where there will be no more ſeparation, &, through Chriſt, ſpend a bleſſed immortality in adoring Redeeming Love. From your affectionate father, WM. DAWES, JUN'R.

MISS HANNAH DAWES.

N. B. Remember I have not forgott all my politeneſs.

BOSTON, 25th July, 1785.

The

[33] I have followed the ſpelling cloſely here and elſewhere; but the punctuation and uſe of capitals was ſo uncertain that I cannot claim for them the ſame fidelity.

The ſecond letter written ſome two or three years later ſhows his piety and his warm love for his firſt-born child. She was then viſiting her aunt, the wife of Judge Frothingham, at Portland, and indorſed the letter " My honor'd papa, — three weeks " (*en route!*) There ſeems to be here and there a perception of the humorous ſide of the forms his politeneſs compelled him to adopt in both letters.

My dear Child, — A favorable opportunity preſenting itſelf, I cannott lett ſlip of writeing to my daughter Hannah. Your favor by Capt. Jones came ſafe to hand. Note every particular. Aſto the effect of y^e^ ſermon on you is agreeable. To be ſure, if wade in a ballance ſhould we all be found wanting; but, bleſſed be God, our deficiancy is made up through the all ſufficiancy of Jeſus Chriſt. My dear child, my heart deſire to God is for you, that you may injoy in life that hope which will be an anchor to the ſole, ſure & ſteadfaſt. It's realy comforting to your father to have a line from his Hannah. I read it & read; put it away, hunt it up again & again, & always find new pleaſure. Pleaſe write me anew, for the laſt is almoſt wore out by handling. Nothing very particular to acquaint. Miſs McClaning ſlept laſt night with us, & ſpent this day. Expects to ſale tomorrow. She has my affection to deliver you in ſome ſmall degree. . . . [ſome words unintelligible] hand with lips imbraid [embraced?]. Receive it as from me. I hope by this time you have ſerious thoughts of returning, — I think it moſt time. I expect on Capt. Jones return to Boſton to hear from you your willingneſs & readineſs on his next to return with him. I think it would be pleaſing to

to you to have a gallant, perhaps your dear brother Wm. may be the parſon. On Capt. Jones next trip, — oh, what doe I ſay! Am I ſo happy as to have children bleſt with ſuch oppertunity of enjoyment! May you make a wiſe & profitable improvement. Perhaps all this pleaſing proſpect may fail us, & we be numbered with the ſilent dead. Should this be the caſe, may we be ſo happy aſto meet our Judge in heaven, & ſpend a Glorious Eternity in God's preſence, where is joy without alloy. I muſt quit my pen, if not know not where to cloſe. Adieu. Your loving father,

WM. DAWES.

N. B. Preſent my love to ye family.

From this account it will be ſeen that William Dawes, Jr., poſſeſſed in an eminent degree the characteriſtics of his family, thoſe New England traits which Gordon cautiouſly deſcribes as the "great nationality of the Bay men," and was in every way excellently fitted for the important enterpriſe for which Warren ſelected him. The ſtory of his exploits is told by his daughter as follows: —

Narrative of the Daughter of William Dawes.

My father, William Dawes, the ſon of William Dawes, was born in Boſton, April 6, 1745. As he grew to manhood, he ſhared deeply in the patriotic enthuſiaſm which pervaded the country during the years preceding the Revolution, became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and took an active part in ſeveral of the exciting events which occurred in Boſton ſhortly before the beginning

beginning of the war. On one of theſe occaſions, he was concerned with ſeveral of his friends in the removal of two ſmall cannon (belonging I believe to one of the militia companies in Boſton) from the building where they were uſually kept, and which had been taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh, and an Engliſh ſentry placed to guard it. Nevertheleſs, the little party of patriots obtained entrance at the back of the building, and noiſeleſſly removed the guns, conveying them quickly to a ſchool-houſe immediately adjacent, where they were concealed in the wood-box which ſtood under the maſter's deſk. Immediately on the diſcovery of their loſs, the Engliſh authorities made ſearch for them; and an officer viſited the ſchool-houſe, which he ſearched thoroughly, as he fancied, while the ſecret was ſecurely kept, not only by the maſter (who ſat quietly at his deſk with his feet reſting as uſual on the wood-box), but by the boys alſo, many of whom knew where the miſſing cannon might be found, and who, though cloſely queſtioned by the officer, ſucceſsfully eluded his inquiries. During the operation of removing theſe guns, however, my father accidentally received a painful injury, his ſleeve-button getting imbedded in his wriſt: for ſome days he did not venture to ſeek ſurgical aid, leſt ſuſpicion ſhould at once attach to him as having been concerned in that very affair; but the wound becoming very painful, he finally went by night to Dr. Warren, who queſtioned him ſtrictly as to the cauſe of the accident, and, receiving no very definite reply, at once expreſſed his own very correct ſuſpicions to his patient, aſſuring him alſo of his cordial ſympathy in the undertaking. During the time that the Engliſh troops held Boſton, my father

father had frequent occaſion to paſs to and from the town on viſits to the country, and thus became well known to ſeveral of the men who ſtood on guard at the gates.

On the day preceding the battle of Lexington, he accepted gladly the charge confided to him by Warren, which required him to leave Boſton by way of Roxbury, and haſten to notify Hancock and Adams, then at Lexington, of the danger which immediately threatened them of capture by the Britiſh troops. The following is the account which I have always heard given of the manner in which he left the town. There was for ſome reaſon a movement of Engliſh troops, a number of whom marched through the gate; and my father, attending their motions apparently as a ſpectator, was allowed by the connivance of the guard at the gate, who was privately friendly to him, to paſs out with them, after which he made the beſt of his way to Lexington, where he met Mr. Revere, I think, on the Green, and diſcharged his ſhare of the duty of giving warning to Hancock and Adams. He then ſet out for Concord with his friend, but they ſhortly met a party of Engliſh ſoldiers and officers who attempted their capture; and it was on this occaſion, I think, that, becoming ſeparated from Mr. Revere, and hotly purſued by three or four men, my father galloped furiouſly to a farm-houſe a little way from the road, and, as though confident of aid, called aloud to the inmates to aſſiſt him to capture the red-coats, who alarmed at once drew back, and my father, who had been thrown to the ground by the ſuddenneſs with which he had been forced to check his horſe, found on riſing that he was quite alone, the houſe being at the moment quite empty.

After

After the war fairly began, my father was with the American army as long as it remained near Boſton, and frequently did duty as bearer of deſpatches, at times running much riſk while thus employed; but, when the ſcene of hoſtilities was removed to another part of the country, he was reluctantly obliged to remain at home, on account of the extreme helpleſſneſs of his family, conſiſting of his aged parents, two ſiſters, and his own young children, all of whom were immediately dependent upon him; and, his health becoming gradually much impaired, he finally decided on leaving Boſton, and, having purchaſed a farm in Marlboro', he removed thither, and continued to reſide there until his death, which took place after a long illneſs, on the 25th of February, 1799. I was then leſs than three years old, and can but juſt remember him. My knowledge of the events I have juſt related was therefore derived almoſt entirely from my mother, who many a time repeated to me theſe and other incidents of his life.

(Signed) M. M. G.

BROOKLINE, June 8, 1875.

Narrative of the Grand-daughter of William Dawes.

My mother, Mrs. Newcomb, *née* Hannah Dawes, was born in Boſton, Feb. 12, 1769. Her father, William Dawes, was born April 6, 1745, alſo in Boſton. The accounts of his connection with Paul Revere, and their midnight ride on the eve of the Concord and Lexington fights, were among the earlieſt hiſtories of my childhood. My mother was a very clear-headed woman, retaining her memory

memory to an advanced age; and her recollections were not merely traditionary on this point. I remember with diſtinctneſs her very words as they were frequently repeated in long twilights and times of ſickneſs: how ſhe told of her father's intimate relations with Dr. Warren; how, ſome time previous to the actual outbreak of hoſtilities, her father had been one of the party who removed and ſecreted cannon and guns which were under guard of an Engliſh ſentinel, placing them in a ſchool-houſe; how my grandfather had a ſleeve-button ſunk in his wriſt in the operation; how he did not dare to ſhow the injured wriſt to any one but Dr. Warren; how, finding him out when he called, he waited a day or two until the wound became very painful; how Dr. Warren ſaid, "Dawes, how and when was this done?" how my grandfather was ſilent; how Dr. Warren ſaid, "You are right not to tell me. I had better not know;" how cloſe were his ſubſequent conſultations with Dr. Warren; how it was arranged that he and Paul Revere ſhould leave Boſton in different directions to alarm the country, and warn Hancock and Adams of the movement of the troops; how he left home on that afternoon without telling his wife where he was going; and how the ſignal lights were placed in the church ſteeple. Then the details of the ride were ſpecific. I do not remember ever hearing that he was made a priſoner; but I know he thought himſelf purſued by two horſemen who were following him, and rode rapidly up to a farm-houſe, ſlapping his leather breeches, and ſtopping ſo ſuddenly that his watch was thrown from his pocket, and ſhouting "Halloo, my boys! I've got two of 'em." His purſuers turned their horſes and rode off; but he did not ſtop to pick up his watch, though he

he found it there ſome days afterwards in ſafe keeping. It is a family tradition that when my mother danced a minuet with General Waſhington at his viſit to Boſton, he alluded to that ride of her father's with Paul Revere to her. My grandfather lived in Ann Street, at the period of the Revolution. During the ſiege of Boſton, the family ſilver and other valuables were buried in an old ciſtern, and ſuſtained no injury. He removed his family to Worceſter, Maſs., where he made weekly viſits. On theſe viſits he wore his coats covered with cloth buttons, though braſs and gilt buttons were in common uſe. Every Saturday his ſiſter, Mrs. Lucas, would cover his gold pieces with cloth and ſew them on, while as regularly in Worceſter his wife would remove the coins, and put button-moulds in their place. In this way he eluded ſearch, and ſecreted neceſſary money for the ſupport of his family. On theſe journeys he diſguiſed himſelf in different ways, uſually as a countryman ſelling produce, and on one occaſion was kept all day in ſurveillance trying to "paſs the lines," which he ſucceeded in doing by feigning drunkenneſs, and following the officers on guard wherever they went, even paſſing his father's houſe, from the windows of which a young ſiſter recognized him, and annoyed him very much by her loud cries of "Brother Billy." This young ſiſter was Mrs. Hammond, mother of Mrs. John G. Palfrey; and I have a diſtinct recollection of hearing her and my mother compare their childiſh memories of the events. My grandfather's firſt wife was half-ſiſter to Deacon Samuel May, who died at an advanced age ſome few years ſince in Hollis Street.

(Signed) H. N. H.

CAMBRIDGE, June 17, 1875.

Bur. I. — Fam.
9 Dawes.

DAWES GENEALOGY.

ANCESTRY

OF

WILLIAM DAWES.

"That is best blood that hath most iron in't
To edge resolve with, pouring without stint
For what makes manhood dear."

I. William Dawes of England,
s. of William, *b.* 1620. = Susanna, dau. John Mills.

II. Ambrose Dawes of Boston, *b.* 1642. = Mary, dau. Thomas Bumstead.

III. Thomas Dawes, *b.* 1680. = Sarah Story.

IV. William Dawes, *b.* 1719. = Lydia, dau. Nicholas Boone.

V. William Dawes, *b.* 1745.

DAWES GENEALOGY.

IT is known that William Dawes, whom I have treated as the head of the American family, came over in 1635. His father, however, William Dawes, had come to New England earlier, with the firſt body of Puritans who came over in 1628–29 and founded Boſton and Salem, but he does not ſeem to have remained long. He is ſaid to have been accompanied by his wife, and to have had a ſon born on the voyage and named Ambroſe after the veſſel, but nothing further is known of him or his wife or this ſon.

An Engliſh family, believed to be from the ſame ſtock, ſettled at Putney. Abraham Dawes, the firſt of this branch of whom I have any information, was one of the richeſt commoners of England. He ſuffered in eſtate under Cromwell, but helped to ſupport the royal family during exile. After the return of Charles II. (June 1ſt, 1663), he was made a baronet, and the title deſcended through Thomas, John, Robert, William (Biſhop of Cheſter, Archbiſhop of York, and finally Archbiſhop of Canterbury), and

D'Arcy,

D'Arcy, to William, the laſt of the line, on whoſe death s. p. the baronetcy became extinct, 28 May, 1741. Their coat of arms is argent on a band azure, cottiſed gules, three ſwans, or, between ſix pole-axes:[34] and theſe arms have always been claimed by the American houſe. They are ſhown on the title-page.

William Dawes[1] (s. of William above), born in Sudbury, Suffolk Co., England, 1620;[35] came to New England in the "Planter," vj. April, 1635. He was a maſon by trade, and firſt ſettled in Braintree, where he married Suſanna, daughter of John and Suſanna Mills of that place,[36] about 1641; and there his eldeſt ſon Ambros was born. About 1652, they moved to Boſton, where they afterwards lived. He bought an eſtate on the eaſt ſide of Sudbury Street, then known as the lane from Priſon Lane to the Mill Pond, at the end towards the pond and adjoining land of James Barnes. Part of it he afterwards ſold to James Savage, or rather to Savage's father-in-law, Scottow, for him, and part to his ſon Ambros. The manſion houſe remained in the poſſeſſion of the family for five generations. It was at one time known as the Parrot, and was pulled down by the Britiſh during their occupation of Boſton in 1775. William

[34] De Brett's Extinct Baronetcies.

[35] The Engliſh Cuſtom Houſe Regiſter gives Dawes's age as 15 in 1635, and this agrees with his own ſtatements under oath in 1683 and in 1692 (cf. Suffolk Reg. of Deeds, l. 12, f. 364, and l. 15, f. 208); and I have therefore followed it in preference to the record of his death, which gives his age as 86 in 1703.

[36] John Mills was born in England, and came over in the fleet with Winthrop; and he and his wife were among the firſt members of the 1ſt Church. They moved to Braintree in 1641. In his will, he charges his only ſon, John, to bring up one of his ſons to learning, that he may be fit for the miniſtry, which was, he ſays, "the employment of my predeceſſors to the third if not fourth generation."

liam conveyed it to his ſon Jonathan, June 8th, 1687, ſubject to the life occupance of part by himſelf and his wife; but on or before Jonathan's death, ſoon after, his rights were forfeited, and on Jan. 1ſt, 1694, William conveyed the eſtate on ſimilar conditions to Stephen Minott for £160, but this conveyance alſo ſeems to have been reſcinded. Beſides this, William owned two tenements on the lane from the Watermill to Winneſimmett Ferry, adjoining the eſtates of Wakefield and John Clarke, which he conveyed partly furniſhed to John Nicholls (probably his ſon-in-law), on Dec. 25th, 1679, for £310. William was admitted freeman on May 6th, 1646. On the 28th of Jan., 1656, he received £3 for work on Fort Hill. He and his wife were members of the Firſt Church; but, when that church joined the opponents of the Synod of 1662, they both ſeceded, and appear amongſt the founders of the Third Church or Old South, in 1669. It will be remembered that this was not a mere ſectarian ſchiſm, but an important political movement. The object of Dawes and the Synodiſts was the extenſion of church memberſhip, with the accompanying right to vote and to hold office, to all who had been baptized; while the more rigid Puritans wiſhed to confine it to communicants who had experienced regeneration. The political rights of a conſiderable part of the community were at ſtake. Governor Bellingham of the Firſt Church called together a council of the colony, and ſoon after the Houſe of Deputies "eſpouſed the cauſe of the Firſt Church." "The election for the next General Court turned chiefly throughout the colony upon the queſtion of old church and new church," and reſulted favorably to Dawes and his aſſociates.

ciates. But it was not until 1674 that the twenty-three feminine feceders, including Mrs. Dawes, whoſe covenants had been declared forfeited by the old church, were admitted to the new (the Old South Church) by advice of a council. William Dawes died in a ripe old age, 24 March, 1703.[37]

William Dawes

He had iſſue:—

(1) AMBROS, b. 24 July, 1642, below, p. 45.
(2) WILLIAM, b. 8 March, 1655; prob. d. young.
(3) HANNAH, b. 7 Jan., 1659; d. Jan. 14.[38]
(4) JONATHAN, b. 3 Nov., 1661, bricklayer and houſeholder, m. Hannah, dau. John and Elizabeth Morſe. Hannah could write. She joined the Old South Church, 29 Jan., 1688. Jonathan d. 5 Oct., 1690, leaving ſome debts, including £90 to his father, and property amounting to £226. His wife was appointed his adminiſtratrix. Their iſſue were:—
  (a) *Hannah*, bapt. 13 Jan., 1683; prob. d. young.
  (b) *Hannah*, bapt. 9 Aug., 1685; prob. d. young.
  (c) *Jonathan* (name alſo given Joanna), b. 21 April, 1687, bapt. April 24; prob. d. young.
  (d) *Hannah*, bapt. 19 May, 1689.
  (e) *Jonathan*, b. 11 Jan., 1691, ſhipjoiner, ſeems to have ſettled in Eaſt Bridgewater, and bought a farm in 1714; m. Lois ——— who j'd the chh. there in 1741. They had iſſue: [1] Margaret, m. Andrew Bearſe of Halifax, 1736; [2] Mary, j'd the chh. 1742; and [3] Jabez.
(5) There ſeems to have been another dau. who m. John Nicholls, as Ambros ſpeaks of him in his will as "my brother."

Ambros

[37] Several other families of the name of Dawes (at leaſt five) appear in the records of the colony before 1700; and, as emigration uſually took place in families, it is moſt probable that they were all related to William, but I have not been able to trace the relationſhip. See App., for an account of them.

[38] One of the records wrongly gives her father's name as John. Some genealogiſts erroneouſly mention a s. of William called Robert, referring probably to Robert s. of John, for whom ſee App.

Ambros Dawes[2] (William[1]), b. 24 July, 1642, in Braintree (5th month according to the town records, ſometimes erroneouſly given as June). He alſo was a maſon and builder by trade; and early came to Boſton, probably with his father, and became a member of the Third Church, Sept. 7th, 1670, and a freeman in 1671. In 1674, he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and ſoon attained the rank of lieutenant. In 1675, he was one of the threeſcore or more petitioners for precautions againſt the Indians, who were then threatening the colony; and, when the war againſt Philip broke out, he joined the colonial force, ſerving during the winter of 1675, as appears by the following petition: —

"*To ye honoured Councill now ſitting in Boſton, this* 14th *Aprill, Anno* 1676.

"The humble petition of William Daws and Ambroſe Daws ſheweth, whereas that the ſaid Wm. Daws hath had a man impreſſed to y^e^ ſervice ever ſince Auguſt laſt, and doth yet continue out by a man which he hired, yet Joſeph Bicknell, in whoſe roome ye man is, he returning home went out again a volunteere under Capt. Reynolds, and now is under ye command of Cap^ne^ Sill, and ſo y^e^ ſaid Daws hath two ſervants out at this time; now y^e^ ſaid Wm. Daws doth deſire that y^e^ ſaid Bicknell, which went out volunteere, might be diſmiſſed & returne home.

"And y^e^ ſaid Ambroſe Daws ſent another man out volunteere, & now under ye command of Capt^ne^ Sill, the ſaid Ambroſe Daws having ben out him-ſelfe moſt part of y winter, he having great occaſion for him doth deſire y^t^ he might have an order for his releaſe and returne home. Your poor petitionr's deſire being granted will much oblige them for ever to pray for your Honours proſperity & ever reſt. WILLIAM DAWS.

AMBROS DAWES."

Probably Dawes and the three bound ſervants were in the party that ſurpriſed the Indians at Quechecho, on the 6th

6th of Sept., 1676; and they moſt likely took part, too, in the later expedition of the ſame force to Caſco Bay and Oſſipy. As there was nothing ſtirring at the time of the petition, Dawes naturally wanted his men at home. Sixty years later, his ſervices were rewarded; and his ſon Thomas received lands allotted for them under the Act of the 18th of April, 1735.

His courageous diſpoſition probably kept him pretty conſtantly in the field at that dangerous time; but the ſcanty records only ſpeak of him two or three times. Niles tells us[39] how, in 1689, "while the [colonial] forces were buſily employed in ſettling garriſons in the eaſt, a great number of the enemy fell upon Caſco, and they firſt killed Captain Bracket. But Captain Hall, who had been a valiant commander in the former as well as in this war, with courageous Lieutenant Dawes, coming with his company at that inſtant, engaged the Indians; upon which enſued a very ſharp conflict, which laſted ſeveral hours. But at laſt the Indians, not able any longer to ſtand the encounter, ran off and left the field," &c.

In 1692, Dawes was wounded at Fort Pemaquid in Maine. It will be remembered that the old fort, the moſt northern of the Engliſh ſettlements, had been deſtroyed by the Indians at the inſtigation of the French in 1689; and that, immediately upon Governor Phipps's arrival here (1692), he rebuilt it more ſubſtantially. Ambros Dawes was one of the four hundred and fifty men who went out with the governor and Colonel Church, in Auguſt of that year; and he ſerved not only as a ſoldier, but as maſon in building the new

[39] 2 Hiſt. Coll. vi. p. 210.

new fort, which was of ſtone. For this purpoſe, he remained with the two companies left at the fort under Captain March, and received a wound, deſtroying one eye, no doubt in ſome ſlight action with the Indians, which cauſed his return to Boſton at the end of the year; and he was not preſent at the final cowardly ſurrender of the fort to the French, in 1696, by Captain Chubb.

The following quaint petition — I think in his own hand — and the conſequent order, ſhow that his ſervices and ſufferings were not unrecognized by the colony: —

To his Exelencie the Governor, Counſell, and Repreſ[entatives], convean'd in Generall Aſſemblie, 15th Febuae, 1693-4.

The Petition of Ambroſe Dawes

Humblie ſheweth that, wheareas yo'r petitioner was imploid in theare mageſties ſarvis at Pemiqitt in the yeare 1692, for the ſpace of five months, wheare he did nott only attend as a ſoldier and as a workeman implid by Exelenſie, and in ſaid ſarvis loſt one of his eyes, beſide the greate miſerie and paine he underwent thearby, [and] he hath beene made unncapble of dooing labor ſix months or ſeven, and alſoe more unable to gitt a livelie-hood then formerly, together wth the expenſis of the chirurgion for the ſaving the ſight of itt. The premiſis being conſidered, your poore ſarvent humblie requeſts your honers to allowe him oute of the treſhury ſo much, aither annewally or together, as your hon'rs ſhall in preudence thinke beſt; hoping you will not doe otherwiſe with your ſarvent than in ſuch caſis of los of lims hath beene dun with others [ſo that] the redines of your ſarvent, wch he hath alwais ſhewen for to attend their mageſtie ſarvis at your comand, may be ſtill incoridg, whoe for your honrs ſhall think it an honer to doe any firther ſarvis wch he is capable to doe.

And ſhall ſtill praye for your Honers proſperitt as in deutie bound.

For

For Anſwer to the Petition of Ambros Dawes:

Voted, That he be allowed ten pounds out of the Publick Treaſury, in conſideration of damage ſuſtained in their Ma'ties ſervice by the loſs of one of his eyes, and that he come not for any further ſatisfaction.

June 18, 1694. Paſt in the affirmative by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, & ſent up to his Excy & for conſent. NEHEMIAH JEWETT, *Speaker.*

Paſt in council 19 June, 1674. JS^A ADDINGTON, *Secry.*

He appears as a houſeholder in the tax-liſt of 1681. In 1686, he was appointed "tythinge man;" and in 1687 he bought a horſe, which later he replaced by a cow, paſtured, I preſume, on the common. After the great fire of 1696, his name appears among the petitioners for an amendment of the act regulating the uſe of brick in building. His own houſe was next to his father's on Sudbury Street. On Aug. 16th, 1685, he mortgaged this eſtate to James Barnes and James Hawkins for £43, and on Feb. 21ſt, 1704, conveyed part of it to his ſon Thomas. The mortgage was then diſcharged, and a new one made for £33 to Suſanna Jacobs, which was not paid for fifteen years. Ambros married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Suſannah Bumſtead, who came over in 1640.[40] She could write, was baptized April 24th, 1642, and died May 22nd, 1706, æt. ſixty-four, as appears by the family tomb in King's Chapel Burying-Ground.

Writing either of her or one of her ſiſters, Winthrop ſays: "A private matter or two fell out about this time [1644], the power and mercy of the Lord did appear in them in an extraordinary

[40] Thomas Bumſtead, freeman 1640, d. 22 June, 1677; Suſanna, d. 12 July, 1688. His eſtate was oppoſite the burial-ground; and a valuable portion of it has remained in the family ever ſince, and was the reſidence of Major Thomas Bumſtead, Ar. Co. 1764. The Maſonic Temple ſtands on his land.

extraordinary manner. A child of one Bumſtead, a member of the church [the Old South Church], fell from a gallery in the meeting-houſe, and broke the arm and ſhoulder, and was alſo committed to the Lord in the prayers of the church, with earneſt deſires that the place where his people aſſembled to his worſhip might not be defiled with blood, and it pleaſed the Lord alſo that this child was ſoon perfectly recovered." Ambros and Mary joined the other Bumſtead heirs in conveying the Bumſtead eſtate to Alexander Sherrer. Ambros died Nov. 9th, 1705, as appears by the tombſtone.

The following is a copy of the will and inventory: —

"In the Name of God, Amen. Made this 17th day of October, 1705, I, Ambroſe Dawes of Boſton, maſon, being very often ſick and ill in body, but of good & perfect memory, thanks be given to Almighty God, and calling to remembrance the uncertain eſtate of this tranſitory life, and that all fleſh muſt yield unto death when it ſhall pleaſe God to call: Therefore I do make, conſtitute, ordain, and declare this my laſt Will and Teſtamt in manner and form following, revoking and annulling by theſe preſents all and every Teſtament and Teſtaments, Will and Wills, by me heretofore made and declared either by word or writeing, and this to be taken onely for my laſt Will and Teſtament, and none other.

"Firſt being penitent and very ſorry from the bottom of my heart for my ſins paſt, moſt humbly deſiring forgiveneſs for the ſame, I give and commit my ſoul unto Almighty God my Savior, in whom and by the merits of Jeſus Chriſt I truſt & believe aſſuredly to be ſaved and to have full remiſſion and forgiveneſs of all my ſins, and that my ſoul wth my body at the general day of Reſurrection ſhall riſe again with joy, and through the merits of Chriſt's death & paſſion to enjoy, to poſſeſs, and inherit the kingdom of heaven prepared for his elect and choſen; and my Body to be buryed in ſuch place where it ſhall pleaſe my execrs hereafter named to appoint.

"And now for the ſettling of my temporal eſtate, and ſuch goods, chattels, & debts as it hath pleaſed God far above my deſarts to beſtow

upon me, I do order, give, & diſpoſe the ſame in manner and form following: That is to ſay I will that all the debts and dutys as I owe in right or conſcience to any manner of perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall be well and truely contented, and paid or ordered to be paid, within convenient time after my deceaſe, by my execrs hereafter named. Item: I give and bequeath unto my dear and well beloved wife Mary Dawes all my whole eſtate during her natural life, and after her deceaſe: Item, give and bequeath my whole moveables to be equally divided between my four children, vizt.: Ambroſe, my eldeſt ſon, wth Thomas Dawes his brother, with Mary Webſter & Rebecca Moulten their ſiſters. And, after the deſeaſe of my wife, Impis I give and bequeath unto my ſon Thomas my houſe and land, with all the priviledges and appurces thereunto belonging, he paying unto his brother Ambroſe eight pounds in money or goods, to be paid unto him within three years time. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Webſter eight pounds, to be paid by him likewiſe in three years time in money or goods. Likewiſe I give and bequeath unto Rebecca Moulten fourteen pounds, to be paid by him in three years time in money or goods as above. And do alſo make my well beloved wife Mary my onely and abſolute execx of all my whole and ſole eſtate, be it more or leſs. And I do likewiſe make choice of and appoint Mr. John Marion, deacon, wth my brother Mr. John Nicholls, to be my only and abſolute execrs to ſee this my will performed, as is above by me expreſ't.

[41] Ambros Dawes

Signed, ſealed, and delivered in the preſence of us, JOHN ALLEN, ELISHA STORY, JOHN ALLYEN.

Examd pr P. DUDLEY, *Regr.*"

An inventory of the eſtate of Ambroſe Dawes, late of Boſton dec'ed, taken by the ſubſcribers Febr 7th, 1705.

	£	s.	d.
Impis One feather bed, bolſter, 2 pillows, one rugg, 2 blankts, two pr of ſheets, 2 pr of pillowbeers, curtains, vallains, & bedſtead well worne			6

One

[41] Here and in ſome other places the fac-ſimile of the ſignature is inſerted with a document from which it was not copied.

One ſmall flock bed, 2 pillows, 2 p^{r} ſheets, one bolſter, one p^{r} pillowbers, one rugg, 2 blanketts	3	10	
Braſs: two kettles, 3 ſkillats, old	2	5	
Iron: two potts, 2 p^{r} pothooks, 1 p^{r} andirons, 1 p^{r} doggs, 2 tram^{ls}, tongues, & fire ſhovel, 1 chafing diſh, 1 fork, 1 jack, 1 spit, one Fender	2		
Pewter: 58 lbs., 58*s.*; earthenware, 1*s.*	2	19	
2 tubs, 3 joynt Stools		12	
8 chairs, 8*s.*; two cupboards, 20*s.*	1	8	
1 cheſt of drawers, 1 wenſcoat cheſt		12	
1 warming pan, 1 frying pan		5	
One looking glaſs and braſs candleſtick and callender		6	
One gun, baggonet, & carduce box, 20*s.*	1		
1 iron morter, 1*s.* 6*d.*; books, 20*s.*	1	1	6
1 table cloth, five napkins, 2 cupboard cloths	1		
Apparrel, linning & wooling & leather	3	10	
Tools, 10*s.*; one cow, 3 lbs.	3	10	
Lumber, 5*s.*; houſeing and lands, £60	60	5	
	90	3	6

Due from ye eſtate, ab^{t} £30. Due to ye eſtate, £9 17*s.*

JOHN MARION, JOHN NICHOLLS.

Suffolk ſs. Mary Dawes exec^{x} preſented the above written, & made oath that it contains a juſt and true inventory of the eſtate of her huſband, Ambroſe Dawes, late of Boſton dec'ed, ſo far as hath come to her knowledge, & that if more hereafter appears ſhe will cauſe it to be added.

Boſton, Feby 27th, 1705, Jurat Cot. J. S. ADDINGTON, *J. Probate.*

Examin^{d} pr P. DUDLEY, *Reg^{r}.*

This inventory, with another at his wife Mary's death a year later, and the inventory of his brother Jonathan's effects fifteen years before, give an intereſting picture of the uſual houſehold goods of the well-to-do New England yeoman of a couple of hundred years ago. His children had married and left him; and their beds and ſo forth had been

been given them, I preſume, as wedding gifts. His apprentice lived with him probably, and uſed the "flock bed" mentioned. Ambros and his wife ſeem to have furniſhed but two or three rooms, — the kitchen, with its large open fire, and a bedroom or two opening out of it and warmed from it. There were no papers on the walls, no carpets on the floors, and no curtains except on the beds; but Mary bought "a ſuit of printed curtains" ſoon after the death of her huſband, for thirty-five ſhillings. They had no clock or lantern; and, what may be thought more remarkable, no ſettle, and no ſpinning-wheel; and Mr. Dawes did not wear either wig or ſword. The bedroom had a large bed well curtained and equipped, and duly warmed with the warming-pan ſoon after dark, a large cheſt, ſome chairs, and a cheſt of drawers or ſecretary covered with leather, and a looking-glaſs; and the uſual long, high ſhelf and pegs, no doubt for their "apparrel, linning, wooling, & leather," but there was no waſhing apparatus or other conveniences.

The main room had its one great chimney, filling nearly all of one ſide, with a fender around the fire, over which, at the proper time of day, ſwung the loaded ſpit and full dinner-pot. When it went out, he went to a neighbor for a live coal. A ſet of ſhelves near by held the liberal ſupply of pewter-plates, porringers, pint-pots, ſpoons, and ſo forth, nearly ſixty pounds in weight altogether. The gun and bayonet were ready for uſe on their pegs; and near by was a ſhelf of a dozen or two Godly books; and there was one braſs candleſtick. The furniture conſiſted of chairs, probably flag-ſeated; two cupboards, each containing a drawer or two, and covered with a white cloth; and two tables, —

one

one "foulding," and the other a "little old kitchen table" (theſe tables, omitted probably by accident, appear in the next inventory); and this was all. A cloſet or back room held the tubs, pots, and two half-barrels; and there was another room with the apprentice's bed and ſome ſtools, and perhaps Ambros' tools. Ambros uſed no forks or ſpoons except for cooking, and no table-cloth or napkins except on great occaſions; and there was ſcarcely any earthen-ware in the houſe, a couple of diſhes or cups or ſo at moſt, and no baſket. The towel and broom were probably home-made and without any money value. Mrs. Dawes ſeems to have thought this ſufficient, as ſhe added nothing more except a few cooking implements during the next year.

Ambros' brother Jonathan, already alluded to, had a larger houſehold, and ſeems to have lived in a little more ſtyle; for he had ſix "Turky work chaires" in his beſt room, and nine cheap prints, of Scriptural ſubjects no doubt, in frames on his walls; and he owned one ſilver ſpoon. But otherwiſe his houſe was furniſhed in juſt about the ſame way; and evidently liſe was very ſimple.

Ambros had iſſue: —

(1) AMBROSE, prob. d. young.
(2) MARY, b. 24 Sept., 1664; m. ——— Webſter.
(3) REBECCA, b. 25 Feb., 1666; m. ——— Moulten.
(4) SUSANNA, b. 19 March, 1668; d. young.
(5) WILLIAM, b. 19 Dec., 1671, bapt. 24 Dec.; prob. d. s. p. before 1705.
(6) SUSANNAH, b. 11 Jan., 1673, bapt. ſame day; prob. d. s. p. before 1705.
(7) AMBROSE, bapt. 5 March, 1675; alive, but not in Boſton at his f.'s d. He m. firſt in Boſton Mehitable Gardner of Nantucket,

tucket, 14 Aug. 1704 (from whom may have ſprung Samuel, deſcribed in App.); afterw. he moved to Duxbury, and bought a ſmall farm in 1722, having m. Mary Chandler, 8 July, 1714, who d. 1 Feb., 1768, æt. 89. He d. 1724, and Mary was appointed adminiſtratrix. He had iſſue by Mehitable: —

(a) *Priſcilla*, b. 13 Sept., 1712; d. s. p.

And by Mary he had: —

(b) *Ebenezer*, b. 16 Sept., 1715, blackſmith; m. Mary Goſhen, and had iſſue: —

[1] *Ambroſe*, b. 21 July, 1740; m. Deborah Phillips. Iſſue: *Nancy*, b. 22 April, 1764; *Huldah*, b. 18 Jan., 1766; *Rizpah*, b. 23 June, 1767; *Reuel*, b. 22 April, 1769, went to Maine.

[2] *Didama*, b. 30 Oct., 1741. Iſſue: *James Carter*, b. 1768. She m. Nathan Brewſter, 13 Oct., 1784, s. p.

[3] *Gideon*, b. 7 Feb., 1743; m. Sarah Phillips, 26 Dec. 1771; d. in camp at Roxbury, 26 March, 1776. Iſſue: *Bethany*, *Sally*, *Lucy*, *Gideon*.

[4] *Reuel*, b. 1744; d. at ſea, 18 Nov., 1767.

[5] *Thomas*, m. Rebecca Phillips, 31 July, 1771. Iſſue: *Suſannah*; and *Reuel*, who m. Sarah Haſkell, and d. inſolv., Dec., 1811, leaving two ch.

[6] *Joſeph*, m. Lydia Cuſhing, 3 Jan., 1775: iſſue, *Cuſhing* and *Lydia*; and m. Abigail Duyer, 23 March, 1790: iſſue, *Bela*.

[7] *Lydia*, d. aged 90; m. Iſaac Walker, of Pembr., one dau.

[8] *Ebenezer*, b. 1750, blackſmith; m. Priſcilla Baſſett; d. at Kingſton, 2 May, 1822, and his wife d. 13 Dec., 1838, aged 86: Iſſue: —

[a] *Moſes*, d. young.

[b] *Deſiah*, m. Jon. Glaſs, gr. s. of Jas., with iſſue.

[c] *Lovice*, m. Seth Delano, and, 2d, Ephr. Bradford, with iſſue; d. æt. 81.

[d] *Huldah*, m. Elijah Ranſom, with iſſue; d. aged 81.

[e] *Hannah*, b. May, 1785; m. Nath. Vaughan, and, 2d, Zeph. Lothrop, with iſſue.

[f] *Abraham*,

[f] *Abraham*, b. July, 1787; d. April, 1868; m. Deborah Darling, 7 June, 1808. Iſſue:—

Allen D., ſea-captain, b. 3 Aug., 1812; m. Lydia Bates, d. 3 June, 1859. Iſſue: Emeline Allen, b. 14 July, 1837, m. John Hopkins, and has two ch., Eliza Carver, b. 14 June, 1840, m. Warren Edgar Locke, one child; Albert Arthur, b. 4 Dec., 1843, m. Ella Brown Kingſley, 3 June, 1867, s. p.

Harriet C., b. 11 Aug., 1816; m. Captain Edmund Freeman Simmonds, and had eight ch.

Joſephus, b. 7 April, 1820, ſea-captain; m. Sally Freeman, Oct. 25, 1842. Iſſue: Eunice Freeman, b. 22 July, 1848, m. Henry Charles Turner, s. p.; Walfred Clarence, b. 15 Aug., 1849; Frank Herbert, b. 5 March, 1854.

James Harvey, ſea-captain, b. 25 July, 1826; m. Abby D. Chandler, of Barre, Vt., 15 Dec., 1848. Iſſue: John C., b. 20 June, 1850; a ſon Sceva, b. 7 Feb., 1852, d. 7 June, 1855; Flora L., b. 5 March, 1854, m. George D. Bartlett, of Kingſton, 17 April, 1873, and had two children. Abby d. 31 Dec., 1855, aged 26 years; and James m. (2d) Lydia J. Bradford, of Duxbury, 25 June, 1857. Further iſſue: Abby James, b. 16 Jan., 1859, d. 25 Aug., 1859; Laura May, b. 20 May, 1866.

[g] *Wealthy*, d. aged about 77, unm.

[h] *Lydia*, m. Ebenez. Thomas, d. s. p.

(c) *Thankfull*, b. 16 Sept., 1715, twin with Ebenezer, above; m. James Glaſs, huſbandman, gr. f. of Jon. above.

(d) *Gideon*, b. 26 Sept., 1718, tanner.

(8) Joseph, b. 21 Oct., 1677, bapt. Oct. 31; prob. d. s. p. bef. 1705.

(9) Thomas, b. 1 Nov., 1680. See below.

Thomas Dawes[3] (Ambros,[2] William[1]), born 1 Nov., 1680; baptized 7 November; by trade a maſon and builder;

builder; joined Old South Church 18 April, 1705; appointed conſtable 1718; member of the militia; died 17 March, 1750, of apoplexy. He left a will dated 2 Feb., 1746, giving a life-eſtate in all his property to his wife, or, if ſhe married again, one-third outright, remainder to his eight children equally, with ſome bequeſts to the poor. He left the manſion on Sudbury Street, three houſes near by on Hawkins Street (built, I think, for his children); a pew in the Old South Church, and a tomb in King's Chapel Burying-Ground; two negro ſlaves (one a man, valued at £53 10*s.*; and one a woman, valued at £4); and a cow, and other property. He ſeems from the inventory to have lived in about the ſame way as his father Ambros, but he had ſome "Delph" crockery, and tin-ware, and ſilver. His real eſtate was valued at £613, and the furniture at £147 10*s.* 9*d.* His ſon Story took the manſion houſe. His daughter Elizabeth Loring took one of the Hawkins Street houſes, adjoining land of Ephraim Copeland and John S. Copley, the painter. The two other houſes on Hawkins Street, William Homes took, the huſband of Rebecca; and he alſo bought ſome land in Merrimack and Bedford, N.H., of the other heirs.

Thomas Dawes

Thomas married Sarah Story, 20 Aug., 1702. She came over from England, about 1700, with her brother Eliſha (anceſtor of Judge Story). She joined the Old South Church, 31 Oct., 1703; and died nine years after her huſband, in 1759. By her, he had fifteen children, five of whom

[illegible] South Church 18 April 1708 [illegible] member of the military [illegible] He [illegible] will [illegible] estate [illegible] all his property to [illegible] outright, [illegible] bequests to the poor. [illegible] Street [illegible] [illegible] from the ancestral [illegible] father [illegible] and [illegible] Captain [illegible] bought some land [illegible] other heirs.

[illegible]

Thomas [illegible] over [illegible] her [illegible] the [illegible] 31 [illegible] after [illegible] 175[illegible] child

V. Benjamin Goldthwait.

whom — Story, William, Rebecca, Abigail, and Elizabeth — ſurvived him. Seven were buried in King's Chapel Burying-Ground. His iſſue were: —

(1) WILLIAM, b. 4 Dec., 1703, bapt. Dec. 5; d. young.
(2) THOMAS, b. 19 July, 1705, bapt. July 22; d. young.
(3) THOMAS, b. 25 Jan., 1706. See below, p. 59.
(4) AMBROSE, b. 30 Sept., 1708.
(5) MARY, b. 10 Dec., 1709; j'd Third Chh. 16 April, 1727; m. William Moor 28 March, 1728, and had a s. William.
(6) SARAH, b. 24 July, 1711; j'd Third Chh. 1727; m. Samuel Haſſom, 24 Oct., 1728. Iſſue: [a] *Samuel*, b. 15 May, 1729; [b] *Sarah*, b. 15 July, 1731, m. prob. Samuel Harris. About 1738, Sarah (6) m. again, ——— Burgher. Iſſue: [c] *Sarah*, who about 1757 m. George Moody, afterward of Portſmouth, N.H., d. before 1759, iſſue George and Sarah.
(7) STORY, b. 9. Oct., 1712, by trade a houſewright; m. Sarah Paine, 31 July, 1735. Her father d. ſoon after, leaving 400 acres of land in Stoughton, and her ſhare amounted to nearly £300. Story j'd the Weſt Chh., under Mr. Hooper, and d. 1769, leaving a will, dated 24 March in that year, appointing Sarah his ex'x., and giving her the uſe of every thing during her life, with power to ſell the real eſtate if ſhe thought it neceſſary for her ſupport. After her d., the eſtate was to go equally to his five children, with the proviſo that, if his ſon William ſhould claim more, he ſhould be cut off with 5*s*. The perſonal eſtate was appraiſed at £314 4*s*. 8*d*. The family manſion houſe, on Sudbury Street, having been burnt by the Britiſh during the ſiege of Boſton, the heirs united in ſelling the eſtate 27 Dec., 1780, to James Ivers. It had previouſly been mortgaged by Story, firſt to his brother, and afterward to Thomas Atkins. His iſſue were: —
    (a) *Sarah*, b. 14 March, 1736, bapt. March 28; m. Benjamin Goldthwait, 9 Aug., 1759. Iſſue: [1] *Benjamin*, b. 10 May, 1770, d. 11 Dec., 1796, whoſe portrait is copied, m. Hannah Dawes, his ſecond couſin, (dau. of William, below), and

and had one ch., d. young; [2] *Sarah*, m. Dr. Abdy, and afterward Dr. Adams, of Keene, N.H., and had iſſue; [3] *Suſanna*, m. James Lanman, baker, of Boſton, deacon Third Chh., who had previouſly m. her aunt, and had iſſue.

(b) *Thomas*, prob. d. before his father, unm.

(c) *William*, b. 16 May, 1738, prob. m. Olive ——, and had iſſue: [1] *William Story*, b. 18 Jan., 1764; afterward m. Mary ——, and had iſſue; [2] *Elizabeth*, b. 18 Aug., 1773, m. Theodore French, 2 July, 1794; [3] *Iſrael Putnam*, b. 17 May, 1777, m. Mary Green, 5 May, 1805; [4] *Iſaac Ambroſſe*, b. 3 June, 1779.

(d) *Hannah*, d. s. p. 1 June, 1780. "Died early laſt Thurſday morning, after a few days' illneſs, to the great grief of all that knew her, Miss Hannah Dawes (ſecond daughter to the late Mr. Story Dawes, of this town), on whom from her childhood centred every good quality that could render her agreeable either as a child, ſiſter, or friend." — *Boſton Gazette*, June 5.

(e) *Suſanna*, m. James Lanman, above referred to, no iſſue.

(f) *Mary*, m. Samuel Lawrence, 23 June, 1768, no iſſue ſurvive.

(g) *Elizabeth*, bapt. 27 Sept., 1747; d. young.

(8) WILLIAM, b. 15 Jan., 1714; prob. d. young.

(9) SUSANNAH, b. 14 Aug., 1715.

(10) HANNAH, b. 19 Dec., 1716; d. young.

(11) REBECCA, b. 9 March, 1718, bapt. March 23; j'd Third Chh. 8 Feb., 1735; d. 1788; m. 24 Apr. 1740, William Homes, b. 9 March, 1717, d. 1783, called the "honeſt ſilverſmith," a lieut., repreſentative and councillor, s. of Capt. Robert Homes, of Eng., and Mary, ſiſter of Benjamin Franklin, b. 26 Sept., 1694; d. 1730, abt. William and Rebecca were eminently religious members of the Old South Chh., and had fifteen ch. See "Glover Memorial."

(12) WILLIAM, b. 2 Oct., 1719, below, p. 72.

(13) ABIGAIL, b. 14 Jan., 1721, bapt. Jan. 15; j'd Third Chh. 8 Feb.,

8 Feb., 1735; m. Joſiah Waters, of Boſton, painter, 25 Aug., 1743; d. 22 Nov., 1816.[42] Abigail Waters was both a very good and a very religious woman; and her ſpiritual experiences, beginning at the age of ſeven, laſted nearly a century. Her memoir was written by her paſtor, the Rev. Joſhua Huntington, who ſays of her that ſhe carried into ſociety "lips juſt touched with a coal from off the altar." "Always pertinent and copious, (!) ſhe was ſometimes elevated and ſublime." She is ſaid to have preſerved the Old South Church to the true Calviniſtic faith by her prayers. Her portrait is copied oppoſite. They had three children, amongſt whom was the Col. Waters of whom mention has been made.

(14) ELIZABETH, b. 28 Feb., 1723; m. Joſhua Loring, 26 July, 1744.

(15) HANNAH, b. 7 July, 1724, bapt. July 12; prob. m. Jacob Thayer.

Thomas Dawes[4] (Thomas[3], Ambros[2], William[1]), born Jan. 25th, 1706, a peruke-maker; joined the Third Church Dec. 24th, 1727; d. about 1747–50. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jane and Anthony Underwood, the chairmaker, Jan. 5th, 1729. Jane was daughter of John Plaice of Boſton, mariner, and Sarah his wife, and joined the Third Church Dec. 7th, 1740; and died Jan. 7th, 1778. Thomas and Elizabeth had iſſue: —

(1) ELIZABETH, b. 16 April, 1730, bapt. Apr. 19; j'd Third Chh. apparently 15 March, 1752; m. Edward Mayhew; d. 5 July, 1763.

(2) THOMAS, b. 5 Aug., 1731, bapt. Aug. 8. See below, p. 60.

(3) WILLIAM, b. 7 March, 1732; d. 28 Sept., 1734.

(4) WILLIAM, b. 27 May, 1734; bapt. June 1; d. 6 Nov., 1736.

(5) SARAH, b. 25 Jan., 1737, bapt. ſame day; m. Joſeph Blake (prob. s. of

[42] Joſiah was b. 26 July, 1721, capt. in Anc. & Hon. Art. Co., s. of Mary (b. 1698, d. 8 Oct., 1734) and Joſiah Waters, b. in Woburn, 19 Sept., 1694, d. 1749, s. of Mary (Hudſon, b. 21 Oct., 1672) and Samuel Waters, b. in Lancaſter, 14 Feb., 1652, d. 2 May, 1728, s. of Anna (Linton) and Lawrence Waters, b. 1602, d. 9 Dec., 1687.

s. of Increaſe Blake, Sr., and bro. of Hannah, w. of Thomas below), 3 Dec., 1761; d. Feb., 1774, leaving iſſue, Hannah Wiſwall.

(6) MARY, b. 18 Sept., 1738, bapt. Sept. 24; d. young.

(7) MARY, b. 26 June, 1739, bapt. June 29; m. William Curtis, 26 Aug., 1761; d. 8 July, 1785.

(8) AMOS, b. 24 Jan., 1742; d. prob. very ſoon.

(9) SUSANNA, b. 9 June, 1744, bapt. June 17; m. Samuel Chandler, 20 May, 1762; d. 28 May, 1787, leaving iſſue.

(10) STORY, b. 6 June, 1747, bapt. 12 July.

Thomas Dawes[5] (Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Ambros[2], William[1]), born 5th Aug., 1731, and baptized three days after. He joined the third or Old South Church, 26 Nov., 1749. By trade he was a maſon, and became one of the firſt great mechanics of Boſton. Amongſt other buildings, he was the architect of the State Houſe and of the old Brattle Street Church, — laid the corner-ſtone on 23d June, 1772, and did half the maſon-work; and he alſo helped to build the Euſtis manſion for Governor Shirley. He was for many years deacon of the Old South Church (20th Oct., 1786, to his death). In 1756, he was fined £4 for refuſing to ſerve as conſtable. The following affidavit by him at this time is of intereſt as ſhowing the means by which the royal armies were too often recruited: —

I, Thomas Dawes of Boſton, of full age, do teſtify that on Tueſday morning the 21ſt inſtant, information was given me that Edward Maylem, that has liv[d] with me for ſome years, was with the Hallifax officers att M[r] Ridgways houſe in Royal Exchange Lane, & that the s[d] Edward deſir[d] me to go to him; which I did and aſk[d] him how he came there. To which he anſwer[d] that after ſchool was done the evening before he was going down Royal Exchange Lane to ſee the uſher of the ſchool, who was indiſpos[d], & that at M[r] Stones Corner he ſee two or three men a jangling

VII. Col. Thomas Dawes.

ling. One of them he knew, who was very glad to ſee him, and would have him go with him to Mr Ridgways to drink part of a bowl of punch for old acquaintance ſake, which Maylem refus^d^ ſaying he had no occaſion of drinking. But his old acquaintance, And^w^ White, inſiſted ſo much that he went in to Mr Ridgways. One of the men, ſays Maylem, was dreſſ^d^ in blew, who I [i. e. Maylem] imagine^d^ was an inhabitant, & did not ſuſpect him to be a ſoldier till ſome time after. I think, ſays Maylem, that I drank twice and then got up to come home, it being about 10 oclock; but after I got out of Mr Ridgways h^s^ Andrew Ventrum ſaid I ſhould go to his houſe and drink part of a bowl of punch with him, which I denied, and ſaid I would not; but he inſiſted I ſhould, and ſaid I ſhould not go home till I had been to his houſe. All this time I never ſuſpected the afores^d^ And^w^ Ventrum to be a ſoldier. Not knowing what to do, through fear, & with the ſollicitations of And^w^ White, I went to a room in a houſe about the middle of Fitch^s^ Alley, where their was a woman that And^w^ Ventrum call^d^ his wife & And^w^ White & another, where they made a conſiderable quantity of punch and other drink, which I imagine was to get me drunk, tho they miſt it much. But after ſome time And^w^ Ventrum took me by the ſleeve of my coat and laid hold of my hand with one of his hands and with his other hand put a piſtareen in to the hand he then held, & told me I was inliſted as a ſoldier in his majeſties Regiment, to which I anſwer^d^ that I would lay down & have my head cut of, or be cut in two, before I would be a ſoldier; and deſir^d^ him to take the money again, wich he refus^d^. I had not the money in my hand more than half a minute, and I immediately told him I was no ſoldier, neither would I be one, and threw the piſtareen away immediately upon And^w^ Ventrum taking his hand from mine; and was a comming home. But he ſaid I ſhould not come home. Then I told him to lett me ſee his Captain to know of him what way he had to inliſt men; and after ſome time the Captain came & told me I muſt ſtay all night with his men, & in the morning he would ſee about it. Then the Captain aſk^d^ me wether I was willing to go a ſoldier. I anſwer^d^ no, & told him I would give him ten pound if he would lett me go home, for that I had an aged mother that I did a great deal for every week, & could not go on any account. Then the Captain told me he would releaſe me if I would get another man. I told the Captain I was not fairly inliſted, and turn^d^ my ſelf to

And^w^

And[w] Ventrum, the perſon who put the money in my hand, & ſaid you know it is not treating one fairly, & that I never took the money; to which he anſwer[d] never a word. But after the Captain was gone the afores[d] And[w] Ventrum threatened to cane me, & would carry me out of town immediately if I was not eaſy; and directly remov[d] me to M[r] Ridgways houſe were he detain[d] me all night till now, about 7 oclock next morning. After the deponent had taken advice I [Col. Dawes] went to the Captains lodgings where I was treated by the Captain in a very civil genteel manner. The Captain deſir[d] I would ſit down, and told me he ſuppos[d] I came about Maylem. I told him that was my buſineſs with him. Why, ſays the Captain, the poor fellow look[d] develiſhly ſcar[d] laſt night when I ſee him: I thought he was ſome harmleſs fellow; and ſuch like converſation. And then the Captain told his ſervant to go and call the ſerg[tt] to him; and after the ſervant was gone to call the ſergeant the Captain ſaid he muſt go to breakfaſt to M[r] Wetherheads. So the Captain and myſelf came out of M[r] Wheitleys houſe were he lodg[d] togeather, and when we got ſome way up the ſtreet the ſergeant was coming down to meet the Captain. Then the Captain in my hearing told the ſergeant to diſmiſs Maylem, and then the Captain turn[d] to me & told me he had told his ſergeant to diſmiſs Edw[d] Maylem; and I return[d] the Captain many thanks for his kindneſs. And he went to M[r] Wetherheads and I with the ſergeant to M[r] Ridgways houſe, when the s[d] ſergeant told Maylem he was diſmiſs[d], as I did after him. Then I took a dollar out of my pockett and gave the ſergeant to drink, upon which the ſergeant ſaid it would not do, he muſt have ſmart money. I aſk[d] him how much that was he d[d]. Serg[tt] replied & ſaid a guinea, a crown, & expences. I took 5 or 6 dollars out of my pockett, and put them on the table & the ſergeant ſaid that was not enough. I replied, & ſaid I would give no more. To which ſome of the ſoldiers ſaid you fool take it. But the ſerg[tt] did not ſeem diſpos[d] to take it. I put the money in my pockett and told Maylem he was diſmis[d], & he might go to work. Maylem went home to my houſe, and to work every day as uſual, and every night to ſchool. And as the Captain never s[d] anything to me about any ſmart money I imagin[d] the ſoldiers was minded to extort money from me in a wrong & unjuſt way. But as to my taking Maylem by the ſholder and ſhoving him out of doors, or doing or ſaying

[illegible] BLAKE DAWES.

ſaying anything that tended to what the ſoldiers call reſcuing Maylem out of their hands, I abſolutely deny & ſay it is falſe.

Suffolk ſs: Boſton, Feby 28th 1758. Perſonally appeared & on oath declared that the within declaration was true.

Before Wm STODDARD, *Juſt Pax.*

In 1759, he was choſen coroner, and again in 1761. In 1763, he was put on a committee on chimneys; and, in 1767, on a committee for the encouragement of the manufacture of duck; and, in 1769, he was elected overſeer of the poor and fire ward, with Hancock, Adams, and others, and viſited the ſchools. He was one of the ſubſcribers towards paying off the land-bank debts of Mr. Samuel Adams, Sr. In 1769 (Aug. 14), his name appears amongſt the diners at the "Liberty Tree" in Dorcheſter. He was a member of the club called, I think, the Long Room Club, —a club compoſed moſtly of patriotic young men, freſh from college, who met at Colonel Trumbull's rooms, on the corner of Court and Brattle Streets, in 1777–78. "He was a high patriot, and the caucuſes were ſometimes held in his garret, where they ſmoked tobacco, drank flip, and diſcuſſed the ſtate of the country. . . . The Tories gave him the nickname of 'Jonathan Smoothing Plane.'" He took ſo conſpicuous a part in the early ſcenes of the Revolution as to draw upon himſelf the anger of the royaliſts; and his houſe

houſe in Purchaſe St. was ſacked by the Britiſh troops before they left Boſton. He was adjutant of the "Boſton regiment, and commanded the Central Militia Company, whoſe place of parade was behind the Firſt Church on Cornhill Square. During his command of that company, he introduced an improvement in muſic. Before that time, no martial muſic was uſed on training-days but the drum. He employed a man with but one eye, who played the clarionet; and he cauſed him to march about eight paces in front. Marigolds were then uſed as cockades. He was major of the Boſton regiment in 1771, under Colonel Erving; lieutenant-colonel under Colonel Leverett; and in 1773 colonel, which office he held until the proviſional government was aboliſhed; enſign of the Artillery Company, 1761; lieutenant, 1765; captain, 1766 and 1773. Upon the adoption of the State Conſtitution, he became an intimate friend of Hancock, and began to figure in public life, for which his talents, induſtry, wealth, and patriotiſm well qualified him. He was repreſentative, ſenator, and councillor. In private, he was active, firm, charitable, and affable. He was one of the deacons of the Old South Church, 1786. I ſhall never forget his venerable appearance, grave deportment, rich dreſs, and ſilver locks, when conſtantly on the Sabbath he walked up the broad aiſle. Early impreſſions identified him with true piety." In 1787, he defended Job Shattuck in his memorable trial for treaſon in that year. He was moderator of the town meeting of 25 July, 1793, to prevent the fitting out of privateers. About this time, he was one of the directors of the Maſſachuſetts National Bank. In 1795 and 1796, he was a member of the committees authorized

IX. Jonara Pasaro.

IX. Joseph Peirce.

authorized to ſell various town lands, including the Province Houſe and Governor Hancock's paſture, on which the State Houſe was built, and other lands; and three times he was choſen elector of the Preſident of the United States. His manſion was on Purchaſe Street, next door to Samuel Adams. He bought it of the Hood heirs, and applied for partition in 1789, that he might rebuild. He joined in the deeds dividing his grandfather's eſtate, in 1760. In 1769, he joined in the partition of the Arrill eſtate, of which he had bought a ſhare. The year after (3d Sept., 1770), he ſold Bartholomew Rand an eſtate on Atkinſon Street. On Aug. 3d, 1776, his mother conveyed to him, for £60, the old Underwood manſion on Middle Street (now Hanover), which ſhe had received as her ſhare of her father's eſtate. On July 12th, 1777, he ſold his ſon-in-law, Joſeph Peirce, nine acres of land, with buildings, for £400; on May 6th, 1783, he ſold Bela French a ſmall eſtate on Milk Street; and, on Oct. 25th, 1791, he ſold Richard Boynton the eſtate on Marlboro' Street, adjoining the French Proteſtant Meeting-houſe, for £300; on Nov. 5th, 1791, he conveyed to Rufus Green Amory an eſtate on Spring Lane and Water Street. In this and the following year, he joined, as deacon of the Old South Church, in the ſale of ſome of the church lands and mortgages. At the great fire of July 31ſt, 1794, one of his houſes was burnt, and alſo the ſtores, barns, &c., on his wharf, which was oppoſite his manſion. On Sept. 14th, 1795, he ſold Samuel Hewes part of his eſtate on Federal Street, for £500, and in this and the next year made the conveyances of town lands already referred to.

He died Jan. 2d, 1809, aged 76. By his will, he gave the

 manſion

manſion houſe on Purchaſe Street, bought of John Hood, to his wife Hannah for life, with furniture and plate and $1,000 a year; remainder to his ſons. He alſo left three other houſes on Purchaſe Street, one on Middle Street, and one on Cornhill, a block on State Street, half of Court Square, a farm in Chelſea, and other property, variouſly diſtributed among his deſcendants. His portrait is oppoſite. The following is the epitaph on his monument in King's Chapel Burying-Ground: —

"Of his taſte for the Grecian ſimplicity
In architecture there are many monuments
Which he raiſed when that art was new to us.
The records of Maſſachuſetts ſhew
That he was one of her active legiſlators
From ye year 1776 until he was 70 years old,
When he retired with faculties unimpaired.
To the fiſcal concerns of the Metropolis,
To its literary and other Inſtitutions,
He was a zealous friend. He was an elector
At the three firſt elections of preſident
Of the U. S., and diſcharged various truſts
To his own honor and the public weal."

He married Hannah, daughter Increaſe Blake and Ann Gray, July, 1752.[43] Hannah was born Sept. 9th, 1733; joined the Third Church, April 7th, 1765, and died Nov. 10th, 1815. Her portrait follows her huſband's.

They had iſſue: —

(1) SARAH,

[43] Ann Gray, dau. Edward Gray, a wealthy merchant, whoſe w. was Suſanna, dau. of John and Suſanna Harriſon. Increaſe Blake, s. of Dea. James Blake, s. of Elder James Blake, s. of William and Agnes Blake, of Dorcheſter. See Blake Family.

X. Ann [Dawes] Peirce.

(1) SARAH, m. —— Batchelder.

(2) ANN, b. 19 May, 1753, bapt. May 20; d. 4 Mar. 1812; m. Captain Joſeph Peirce,[44] a merch. of Boſton and an ardent patriot, 4 April, 1771, whoſe portrait is given, with hers, and had iſſue:—

(a) *Joſeph Hardy*, b. 8 March, 1773; m. 1791, Frances Temple, b. 3 Dec., 1776, dau. of Joſeph Cordis, Eſq., of Charleſtown, and had 13 ch.

(b) *Ann*, b. 11 Aug., 1774; d. 10 Oct., 1800; m. 25 Apr., 1792, John, s. of Rev. John Lathrop, and had 4 ch.

(c) *Hannah Dawes*, b. 3 Jan., 1783; d. Dec., 1856; m. Thos. P. Kettell, merch.

(d) *Elizabeth Somes*, b. 25 Oct., 1787; d. 1845; m. Fitch Pool Putnam. Eight other ch. d. young.

(3) HANNAH, b. 8 July, 1754, bapt. July 14; prob. d. young.

(4 & 5) THOMAS and ELIZABETH, twins, b. 22 July, 1756, bapt. July 27. Thomas prob. d. young. Elizabeth m. Captain Nehemiah Somes, merch. of Boſton, and part owner of the privateer Arctic of Manly's fleet in 1779, and had iſſue: Thomas and Nehemiah.

(6) THOMAS, b. 8 July, 1757, below.

(7) HANNAH, bapt. 15 July, 1758; prob. m. —— Whipple.

Thomas[6] (Thomas[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Ambros[2], William[1]), born July 8th, 1757, baptized July 10th; graduated at Harvard College 1777; married Margaret Greenleaf, Oct. 4th, 1781; member State Convention of 1780 and 1788;

[44] Capt. Peirce b. 25 Dec., 1745; d. 1 Jan., 1828. He was founder and 2d Capt. of the Grenadiers, his intimate friend Gen. Henry Knox being 2d lieut. His father and brothers ſerved with diſtinction in the continental army. He was repreſentative and conſtantly on important committees during the revolution. He was s. of Iſaac Peirce, b. 12 Oct., 1722, who m. Mary, dau. Jos. Hardy of Salem. Iſaac was s. of Iſaac Peirce, Eſq., b. 22 Mch., 1687, and Grace, dau. Lewis Tucker of Caſco. Iſaac was s. of Samuel, b. 7 Apr., 1656, and Lydia, dau. of Daniel Bacon. Samuel was s. of Serg. Thomas Peirce, b. in Eng. (in Woburn in 1643), and Elizabeth, dau. of Rice Cole of Charleſtown. Thomas was s. of Thomas, b. 1583, and Elizabeth.

1788; joined Third Church May 11th, 1800. From 1792 to 1802, he ſat on the bench of the Maſſachuſetts Supreme Court, and from 1802 till his d. he was judge of probate. He was alſo on the Municipal bench of Boſton from 1802 to 1822; and he died, full of honors, July 21ſt, 1825. He was a ſmall man, but very eloquent.[45] Two portraits of him are given, one by Copley, the other by Stuart. Margaret was born May 22d, 1761, and died 21 March, 1836.[46]

They had iſſue: —

(1) MARGARET, b. 23 June, 1782; d. 7 July, 1782.

(2) THOMAS, b. 26 April, 1783, bapt. next day; grad. Harv. Coll., 1801; m. Eliza Cunningham, 29 Aug., 1815. He d. 29 July, 1825, and his widow m. his brother Horatio, below. Thomas and Eliza had iſſue: —

(a) *A ſon*, ſtill-born, 18 Mar. 1817.

(b) *Thomas, Rev.*, b. 11 March, 1818; grad. Chauncy Place School, Boſton Latin School, Harv. Coll. 1839; m. Lydia Ames Sawin, dau. Hon. Ezekiel Sawin, of Fairhaven, and had no iſſue.

(c) *Margaret Greenleaf*, b. 14 Jan., 1821; d. 9 July, 1844, betrothed to Pelham Hayward, bro. of her aunt Sarah's huſb.

(d) *Elizabeth*,

[45] A long account of him will be found in the "Boſton Orators," p. 141.

[46] Margaret, b. 22 May, 1761, d. 1 Mar., 1836, was dau. of William Greenleaf and Mary (Brown, b. 1727). William, b. 10 Jan., 1725, was ſon of Rev. Daniel Greenleaf and Elizabeth (Gookin, b. 20 Nov., 1681, dau. Sheriff Gookin, ſon of Major-General Gookin, of Cambridge). Rev. Daniel, b. 10 Feb., 1780, was ſon of Stephen Greenleaf and Elizabeth (Gerriſh, b. 25 Sept., 1657, dau. Captain William Gerriſh, of Newburg). Stephen, b. 15 Aug., 1652, was ſon of Edmund Greenleaf, of Eng., b. about 1600.

XI. Thomas Dewey, Jr.

(d) *Elizabeth*, b. 4 Feb., 1823; m. George Minot 12 Dec., 1854.[47]

(e) *Sarah Ann*, b. 6 Oct., 1827; m. Chauncy Parkman Judd, and had iſſue: Edith, Marion, and Mabel.

(3) EMILY, b. 29 May, 1785; m. Samuel B. Goddard, 1804; d. 1840. They had iſſue: Emily Joanna Lamb, m. Charles Ballard.

(4) HANNAH, b. 8 Jan., 1787; m. Charles H. Appleton, 5 Nov., 1807 (he was b. 26 Dec., 1784, and d. 29 Sept., 1831. They had iſſue: —

(a) *Horatio Dawes*, b. 11 Sept., 1808; d. 4 Sept., 1828.

(b) *Charles Dawes*, b. 16 April, 1810.

(c) *Margaret Dawes*, b. 23 Dec., 1811; m. Ruſſell Sturgis.

(d) *Emily Dawes*, b. 21 Dec., 1813.

(e) *Nathaniel Dawes*, b. 31 May, 1816; d. 27 July, 1824.

(f) *George Dawes*, b. 6 Oct., 1818; m. Catherine Hough.

(g) *Mary Dawes*, b. 16 Aug., 1820; d. 1846.

(h) *Thomas Dawes*, b. 19 May, 1822; d. Sept., 1837.

(i) *Charlotte Dawes*, b. 21 April, 1824; m. John Cranch.

(j) *Henry Dawes*, b. 21 Jan., 1826; m. Kate Brick.

(k) *Edward Dawes*, b. 8 Dec., 1827.

(5) MARGARET, b. 6 Dec., 1789; d. 25 June, 1875; m. William G. Eliot, her couſin (b. 25 Dec., 1781, d. 16 Dec., 1853), and had iſſue: —

(a) *Thomas Dawes*, b. 20 March, 1808; m. Frances Brock; M. C., d. 14 June, 1870.

(b) *Hannah Dawes*, b. 10 June, 1809; m. Thomas Lamb, of Boſton.

(c) *William Greenleaf*, b. 5 Aug., 1811; Unitarian miniſter; m. Abigail

[47] Geo. Minot, b. 5 Jan., 1817; Harv. Coll. 1836; Dane Law Sch. 1838; lawyer of Boſton, d. 16 Apr. 1858. He was s. of Judge Stephen Minot, b. 2 Sept., 1776, Harv. Coll. 1801, and Rebecca Trafk, b. 28 Feb., 1785. Stephen was s. of Jonas Minot, b. 25 Apr., 1735. Jonas was s. of Dea. Samuel Minot, b. 25 Mar., 1706, and Sarah Preſcott. Samuel was s. of James Minot, b. 4 Sept., 1653, Harv. Coll. 1675, Capt., preacher, and repr., and Rebecca Wheeler. James was s. of Capt. John Minot, b. 2 Apr., 1626, and Lydia Butler. John was s. of Elder George Minot, b. 4 Aug., 1594, and Martha. George, s. of Thomas Minot, of Eng.

m. Abigail A. Cranch, 29 Jan., 1837. She was his 2d coz., b. 20 Feb., 1817.

(d) *Elizabeth Margaret Dawes*, b. 21 July, 1819; m. James J. Furneſs, 25 Oct., 1838, without iſſue.

(e) *Nancy Cranch*, b. 25 Dec., 1822; d. 4 Sept., 1823.

(f) *Frank Andrew*, b. 8 Aug., 1825; m. Mary Johnſon; d. 1863.

(g) *Horatio Dawes*, b. 12 Feb., 1820; d. 11 Feb., 1831.

(h) *Caroline*, b. 8 March, 1830; m. John A. Kaſſon, 2 May, 1850.

(6) JAMES GREENLEAF, b. 10 July, 1792; drowned in Boſton Harbor, 18 July, 1815.

(7) HARRISON, b. 14 May, 1794, auctioneer of Baltimore; m. 15 Aug., 1820, Lucy Greenleaf (b. 14 Sept., 1797), dau. John Greenleaf, the brother-in-law of Judge Cranch, and d. 27 Jan., 1835. His iſſue were: —

(a) *Lucy Cranch*, b. 5 Aug., 1821, unm.

(b) *Mary Greenleaf*, b. 24 Nov., 1823; m. Frederic Stoud Stallknecht, of New York, 3 Dec., 1844. He was b. 11 April, 1820, in Middlefart, Denmark, and d. 18 Dec., 1875. They had iſſue: [1] *Frederic*, b. 4 July, 1848, publiſher of the "Hat and Cap Review" of New York; m. Grace Amelia Platt, 22 Oct., 1872, and had iſſue: [2] *Harry Sedgwick*, b. 23 Jan., 1858; [3] *Thorwold*, b. 17 Oct., 1761; [4] *Joſefa Victoria Rouſzen*, b. 16 Nov., 1863; [5] *Charles Platt*, b. 2 Dec., 1868.

(c) *Harriſon James*, b. 17 Aug., 1826; in dry goods buſineſs for 33 years; m. Marcia Jane Alger, 7 May, 1853. She was b. in Eaſton, Maſs., 11 Feb., 1834, and d. 20 March, 1855. They had iſſue: [1] *Agnes Howard*, b. 10 July, 1854; Harriſon James m. again 31 Dec., 1856, Mary Ellen Beall, b. in Montgomery County, Md., 27 April, 1835, and had iſſue by her; [2] *Ida Perry*, b. 3 Jan., 1858; [3] *Harry Beall*, b. 16 July, 1859; [4] *Mary Greenleaf*, b. 8 May, 1861.

(d) *John Greenleaf*,

[redacted]

[illegible] Genealogy.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1820 [illegible]

[illegible] 830 m [illegible]

[illegible] 1792 [illegible] Boile

[illegible]

XII. JUDGE THOMAS DAWES.

(d) *John Greenleaf*, b. 27 July, 1828, one of the firſt pioneers to California, and now a ſheep-raiſer there.

(e) *William Greenleaf*, b. 12 July, 1831, homœopathic doctor; m. Amanda Bigelow, of Quincy, in 1855, and had iſſue: [1] *Florence*, b. 19 Jan., 1856; [2] *Alice*, b. 19 Oct., 1857; [3] *Nellie*, b. 8 Sept., 1859, d. Sept., 1860; [4] *William Greenleaf*, b. 21 Feb., 1861; [5] *Amy Cranch*, b. 20 Nov., 1862; [6] *Earneſt*, b. 28 Jan., 1864; [7] *Gertrude*, b. 15 Nov., 1867; [8] *Robert*, b. 12 March, 1870.

(f) *Margaret Cranch*, b. 26 Jan., 1834; m. 30 Sept., 1858, Lyman Baldwin Ripley, b. in Saxonville, Maſs., 4 April, 1836, and afterward of St. Louis. They had iſſue: [1] *John Dawes*, b. 9 Feb., 1862; [2] *Lyman Currier*, b. 13 Aug., 1865, d. 27 Sept., 1867; [3] *Nellie Howard*, b. 13 Jan., 1868; [4] *Lucy Greenleaf*, b. 10 Dec., 1870; [5] *Howard Fuller*, b. 17 Jan., 1874; [6] *George Minot*, b. 3 Jan., 1876.

(8) ELIZABETH, b. 3 July, 1795; m. Francis Arthur Blake, and had no iſſue; after his d., ſhe married Joſeph Robert Cowdin, and iſſue: —

(a) *Joſeph Dawes.*

(b) *William Henry.*

(c) *George Greenleaf*, b. 1838.

(9) ANNA, b. 18 July, 1796; d. Dec., 1871, unm., having become inſane in youth after a fever.

(10) SARAH APPLETON, b. 28 Nov., 1797; m. James T. Hayward, treaſurer Boſton ſugar refinery, 2 Sept., 1828, and had iſſue: —

(a) *Nathan*, b. 6 Jan., 1830.

(b) *James Warren*, b. 2 Feb., 1833.

(c) *Mary Chilton*, b. 21 Dec., 1835.

(d) *Margaret Greenleaf*, b. 25 Nov., 1837; m. H. Mitchell, of Boſton, 9 Sept., 1873, and had iſſue.

(11) HORATIO, b. 7 Dec., 1798; d. 4 Sept., 1799.

(12) MARY GREENLEAF, b. 26 Aug., 1800; d. unm.

(13) GEORGE MINOT, b. 25 Jan., 1802; crier U. S. Court in Boſton for many years; m. Mary Elizabeth Greenleaf, 4 April, 1827; d. 19 Nov.,

d. 19 Nov., 1871. She was ſiſter of Lucy, who married Harriſon (No. 7). They had iſſue: —

(a) *Nancy Cranch*, b. 23 Feb., 1828; d. 29 May, 1828.

(b) *Mary Elizabeth*, b. 9 May, 1829; m. Henry Mitchell, 5 Sept., 1854; d. without iſſue, 25 Jan., 1870. Her huſb. afterward married Marg. G. Hayward, her coz., above.

(c) *George Greenleaf*, b. 13 Feb., 1832, dry-goods merchant, unm.

(d) *Richard Cranch*, b. 16 July, 1838, book-keeper in the Shot Tower of San Franciſco; m. Charlotte Ann Howe, of Haverhill, 28 Oct., 1870, and had iſſue: Mary Nantie, b. 4 Aug., 1871, d. Dec., 1874.

(e) *Ambroſe*, b. 19 Sept., 1843, wholeſale millinery in New York City, unm.

(f) *Rufus*, b. 6 Aug., 1850; d. 30 March, 1852.

(14) RUFUS, b. 27 Jan., 1803; m. Elizabeth Eliot Cranch, 18 May, 1829; d. without iſſue, 29 Nov., 1859. She was b. 8 Feb., 1805.

(15) SUSAN, b. 30 Jan., 1804; d. unm.

(16) HORATIO, b. 20 Aug., 1805; m. Eliza, widow of his brother Thomas, above. No iſſue.

William Dawes[4], (Thomas[3], Ambros[2], William[1]), born 2 Oct., 1719, in Boſton; baptized Oct. 4; joined the Third Church, 8 Feb., 1735, with two of his ſiſters. He was by trade a tailor, his houſe being on Ann Street, corner of Scottow's Alley, adjoining the Savage eſtate, and his ſhop on Salt Lane, running down to Mill Creek by the Proprietors' wharf, with ſome wharf privileges. It adjoined the eſtates of James Bowdoin and Charles Coffin. He alſo owned a houſe on Bogg Lane, adjoining the eſtates of Benjamin Euſtis, Gerſhorn Keys, and Joſeph Blake, and an eſtate

XIII. [illegible]

eſtate on Temple Street, adjoining E. Norwood and John Bacon.

He firſt married Lydia, daughter of Nicholas Boone, a bookſeller of Boſton, about 1742; and ſhe joined the other heirs, ſoon after her marriage, in the ſale of her father's dwelling-houſe on Cornhill for £1,800. In 1760, not long after the birth of her ninth child, ſhe died; and he left Boſton very ſoon for Marlboro'. His ſhop on Salt Lane he had previouſly ſold to William Whitwell (22d of Feb., 1758, £34 for the real eſtate), and his Ann Street and Bogg Lane property he had mortgaged (1756, £200). In 1760, he joined in the deeds by which his father's eſtate was divided, lending Story, who took the manſion houſe, £60, to pay for it, in part on mortgage which was diſcharged in 1767.

On Aug. 27, 1764, he married again. His ſecond wife was Hannah, born 25th of June, 1726, died 13th of June, 1810, widow of —— Gair, and daughter of Samuel Jackſon, a wealthy blackſmith, who lived near by on Sudbury Street, and Ruth Chapin (m. 15 Aug., 1722). William and Hannah joined the other heirs of her father in conveying to John Lowell for £4,500, on the 1ſt of Jan., 1779, a houſe and two acres of land, on the eaſt ſide of the road to the Mill Dam, running back from the ſtreet leading farther up to the Mill Pond. The eſtates of Tuthill Hubbard, Timothy Fitch, and Iſaac Purce adjoined it. Shortly before, on 20th Nov., 1778, they ſold the Prince Street eſtate for £195, to Edward Edes, the baker. This was next to Elizabeth Wadland and Samuel Haley; and, on the 2d of January following, other heirs ſold a piece of garden land on Green Lane, on the north-weſt corner of the road to Barton's Point,

Point, for £300, to Daniel Jackſon, Mrs. Dawes's brother; and finally they ſold the Jackſon manſion, on Sudbury Street, to John Coolidge, for £1,200. It was next to the Benjamin Euſtis eſtate, and Samuel Pitts, and thus very near to the Dawes manſion. On the 14th of October, 1785, he ſold the Temple Street eſtate to James Lanman (who married his couſin Suſanna), and ſold the Bogg property to William Harris for £220, 2d September, 1788.

He ſeems to have dropped his original trade entirely when he went to Marlboro'; and, when he came back to Boſton, was at firſt a grocer, and afterwards a goldſmith, in partnerſhip with his nephew, William Homes, on Ann Street, where Oak Hall now ſtands. The time had paſſed when men kept to the ſame buſineſs generation after generation, as the early Daweſes did. He lived over the ſhop, however; and his family ſometimes aſſiſted him in it, after the ſimple faſhion of the day. He was lame from birth, having a club foot; and this kept him from ſharing the active labors of his ſon, Revere's comrade, though he ſympathized with them heartily enough. "His apprentices were among the party who threw the tea overboard in Boſton Harbor. The daughters of the family ſat up for them; and when they came in, the rims of their hats, which were turned up a little, were loaded with tea, which the young women vigorouſly ſhook into the fire," while they liſtened to the ſtory of what was then thought a daring but boyiſh eſcapade.

Mr. Dawes "ſtayed in Boſton during the ſiege, two unmarried ſiſters of his firſt wife, Molly and Betty Boone, remaining with him. He had a large hole dug in the cellar

lar, into which he put his ſilver and valuables, which remained there until after the evacuation of the town. . . . While the Britiſh forces ſtayed in Boſton, they ſent a patrol through the ſtreets, ordering the people at nine o'clock to put out their lights. The two Miſſes Boone ſometimes evaded the order, by putting their lights behind the chimney-board and cloſing the ſhutters. The evening before the Britiſh forces left, the people were filled with alarm at being ordered to put out their lights an hour earlier than uſual. They were up all night, not knowing what would happen; and all night there was tramping through the ſtreets, but in the morning came the bleſſed relief of knowing they were once more free. Then the people from the country hurried down to ſee their friends, and carry them ſupplies, for their fare had been very meagre during their impriſonment; and all was rejoicing. Miſſes Betty and Molly afterwards went to Marlboro', and died there."

Mr. Dawes was a ſtrictly religious man according to the light of his day, and did not allow his children to laugh or look out of the window on the Sabbath. "Not only was the food for Sunday prepared on Saturday, that the day might be one of reſt for all the members of the houſehold, but the ſhoes and garments were bruſhed and prepared beforehand." During the laſt two years of his life, he was totally blind. The following buſineſs letter, written to the Rev. Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, is the only writing that I have been able to find. The ſhrewd claim of intereſt, and the complaint of the "difficulty the town is under," are both to be noted.

"Boston,

"BOSTON, Auguſt ye 8th, 1774.

"S^r, — I am greatly ſurpriſed that you ſhould think of ſending me the robe, &c., which I ſend. It is tru I had no order from you for my doings; but I had from Mr. Kendall, in a letter from him (as Mr. Waters may rember), who you imployed to do y^r buſineſs. Mr. Kendall, in his letter to me, reſtricted me aſto the price of the dreſs. I got them below his price. I paid the caſh for them, without the leaſt advance. I had nothing in view but to ſerve you. I know, in law, you are not anſwerable to me; but Mr. Kendall is. I told Mr. Waters it was not a regular way of doing buſineſs; but, as I thought I was acting for a friend, a gentleman of carracter, of honour, & ſtrict juſtis, I ſhould be ſafe in complying with Mr. Kendall's requeſt, who had before ſeen the garments & examened the ſame. Cap^tn Marret, who made the dreſs, as I remember, ſaid I had them for leſs than half the firſt coſt. Now, s^r, judge you if you ought not to keep the ſaid dreſs, &, if you can't wear them with honour & a good contience, convert them to ſome other uſe, & look to Mr Kendall for the damages. I muſt intreat you not to trouble me with the garments, which will be dead ſtock on my hands; but be ſo good as to ſend me money, with the intereſt, the firſt opportunity, which I want on acct of the preſent difficultys the town is under, & which I expected. As to the garments being, as you ſay, near worn out, or baſely forfited, were curcumſtances well known to y^r truſtee before he ordered me to purchas them. I muſt once more intreet you not to ſend me the dreſs back again, but the money.

Y^r moſt obe^t ſer^t, & dutifull Wm Dawes

He died on the 14th Nov., 1802, three years after his patriot ſon, leaving his wife Hannah and ſeveral children. His will gave the houſe on Ann Street, valued at £6,000, to his wife for her life, and after her death to her children, Ruth and Sarah. He alſo left her the furniture, plate, and £100; and the reſt of his property, including a houſe and land

land on Milk Street and £5,317 in perſonal property, he gave to his children.

His iſſue by his firſt wife, Lydia, were: —

(1) HANNAH, b. 19 Sept., 1743, bapt. 25 Jan., 1744; j'd Third Church, 7 April, 1765; m. John Lucas, a baker and a wealthy merchant of Boſton, and a commiſſary of continental penſioners, 3 Nov., 1765, no iſſue; d. 11 Apr., 1803. Lucas Street was named for him. A heliotype, from a miniature of her by Malbone, is oppoſite, followed by two likeneſſes of her huſb. taken abroad.

(2) WILLIAM, b. 6 April, 1745. See below, p. 82.

(3) LYDIA, b. 10 Feb., 1747, bapt. 15 Feb.; j'd Third Chh., 5 Jan., 1772; m. John Coolidge, and left iſſue.

(4) MARY, b. 7 Feb., 1749, bapt. Feb. 12; prob. d. young.

(5) ELIZABETH, b. 17 Nov., 1750, bapt. Nov. 18; prob. d. young.

(6) ABIGAIL, b. 27 Dec., 1752, bapt. Dec. 31; m. William Cogſwell, a trader, 24 May, 1773; d. 20 Nov., 1833. Mr. Cogſwell's mother, Elizabeth Rogers, was the daughter of Rev. Nath. Rogers, of Ipſwich, ſaid to be a deſcendant of John Rogers, the famous martyr of Smithfield. Mr. Cogſwell was a genial, generous, hoſpitable man, and a good patriot. Before the ſiege of Boſton began, he was compelled to ſeek ſafety by leaving Boſton with his family, abandoning his buſineſs and his new houſe on Milk Street. His grand-daughter writes: "I have often heard grandmother relate the manner of their moving. The crowd of people who were eager to leave made it extremely difficult to get any vehicle for their goods or conveyance for themſelves. After a good deal of trouble, however, they ſucceeded in getting a one-horſe wagon, with a colored man who was a ſervant in the family of a relative for a driver, and into this wagon was put all the goods they could take with them. Another vehicle on two wheels — a ſort of chaiſe without a top, as I ſhould imagine — was to convey the women and children. The ſecond wife of Grandfather Dawes [Hannah Jackſon] with her two children, afterwards Mrs. Tidd

Tidd and Mrs. Hammond [Mrs. Cogſwell's ſiſters-in-law], then children of nine or ten, had ſhawls tied round their waiſts, which Grandmother Dawes would attach to her arms to hold them in. This good lady was alſo to hold Grandmother Cogſwell's baby while grandmother drove. This was very likely her firſt attempt at driving, and ſhe probably was not very ſkilful, as ſubſequent events proved. Starting out in this queer faſhion, they muſt have preſented a ſpectacle both ludicrous and touching; for they carried very heavy hearts with them, leaving dear ones behind, of whoſe fate they were uncertain, and feeling anxious for their own. They were obliged to aſk leave to paſs the gates [on the Neck], Grandfather with hat in hand waiting while an official examined his goods to ſee that no arms or ammunition were concealed in them; but, after due ſearch, they were allowed to paſs on. They went on very well for a time, but came to grief before night; for, going down a hill in Weſton, the horſe in the gig, or whatever it might be called, fell down, throwing out the entire load. The baby's face was badly cut upon the ſharp ſtones, and bled profuſely; but a brook was near by (Stony Brook), at which they bathed the child's face and reſted. And in after years, as the family journeyed back and forth to Boſton, this brook was pointed out as the ſcene of their peril and relief. In due time they reached Marlboro', and lived for a time in a few rooms which they hired; and afterwards they hired a houſe in the middle of the town, where Grandfather began a ſmall trading buſineſs. He afterwards, when he had decided to remain there, bought a very pleaſant houſe which had been owned by a Col. Barnes, a Tory, and confiſcated, and there remained until his death."

Mr. Cogſwell proſpered in his buſineſs in Marlboro'; and had at one time a diſtillery and a manufactory of potaſh. During the war, "he made a journey to Philadelphia, and returned on horſeback, bringing his ſaddlebags full of nutmegs, which ſold for a dollar a piece." They had iſſue: —

(a) *Abigail,*

XVI. ARGUS (DAWES) CASSWELL.

(a) *Abigail*, b. 7 Dec., 1775; m. 22 Feb., 1801, Samuel Gibbon.
(b) *Francis*, b. 13 Aug., 1777; d. Dec. 13.
(c) *Elizabeth*, b. 15 Nov., 1778; m. 16 Aug., 1797, David Munroe.
(d) *Mehitable*, b. 15 Oct., 1780; m. 1802, Rev. James Converſe.
(e) *Hannah Lucas*, b. 29 April, 1782; m. 25 June, 1801, Thomas Cole.
(f) *Lydia*, b. 28 Jan., 1784; m. 23 June, 1813, Micah Sherman.
(g) *William*, b. 25 March, 1786; d. 31 Jan., 1788.
(h) *Ruthy*, b. 23 Nov., 1787.
(i) *Charles*, b. 12 April, 1789; m. 1814 Lucy Wilder; d. 11 June, 1838.
(j) *Sally*, b. 2 Oct., 1790; m. 22 Oct., 1812, John Brown.
(k) *Rebecca*, b. 31 March, 1792; m. 26 Nov., 1829, Samuel Weld.
(l) *Lucretia*, b. 24 April, 1794; d. 25 Nov., 1703.
(m) *Henry Francis*, b. 3 May, 1796.
(n) *William Dawes*, b. 6 July, 1798.

(7) ELISHA, b. 15 Aug., 1755, bapt. Aug. 7. Nothing is known of him, except the word "Tory" written againſt his name in the Old South Chh. reg. of baptiſm.

(8) REBECKAH, b. 26 Sept., 1756, bapt. ſame day; m. Moſes Ring, of Boſton; d. 24 Oct., 1836. Had iſſue.

(9) RUTH, b. 1 March, 1760, bapt. March 4; prob. d. young.

(10) William's ſecond wife, Hannah, bore him a child who died in birth; and

(11) RUTH, b. 10 July, 1766, bapt. July 13; m. Jacob Tidd, diſtiller, of Boſton, 18 July, 1786 (he was b. Aug., 1755, d. March, 1821), and had iſſue: —

(a) *Hannah*, b. April, 1787; d. Dec., 1790.
(b) *Sarah*, b. 5 May, 1788; m. Hon. Nathaniel Pope Ruſſell,[48] 23 Nov.,

[48] He was b. 15 Aug., 1779; d. 3 July, 1848; m. after her d. her coz Hannah Dawes Hammond, below. He was s. of Ezekiel Ruſſell and Sarah Hood. Ezekiel,

23 Nov., 1808; d. 11 Dec., 1820, and had iſſue: [1] *Adeline Matilda*, b. 1 Sept., 1809, m. 10 Dec., 1834, Rev. Chas. F. Barnard, of Boſton, and d. s. p. 5 Jan., 1835; [2] *Harriet Tidd*, b. 16 March, 1811, m. 16 Oct., 1834, Hon. Geo. T. Davis (grad. Harv. Coll. 1829), and had iſſue, — Wendell, James Clark, and a dau.; [3] *Sarah*, b. 5 Jan., 1813, m. 11 Nov., 1835, Rev. Samuel May, of Leiceſter (grad. Harv. Coll. 1829), and had iſſue, — Adeline, Edward, Joſeph Ruſſell, Elizabeth Goddard; [4] *Matilda Coolidge*, b. 19 April, 1815, d. 27 Feb., 1816; [5] *Nathaniel Pope*, b. 19 July, 1816, d. 5 Feb., 1821; [6] *Maria Louiſa*, b. 20 Feb., 1818, m. 23 Sept., 1841, Wendell T. Davis, Eſq. (of Greenfield, grad. Harv. Coll. 1838), and had iſſue, — Nathaniel Ruſſell, George Thornton, Caroline Williams, Mary Ruſſell, Maria Louisa, Charles Devens.

(c) *William*, b. March, 1789; d. July, 1795.

(d) *Charles*, b. April, 1790; d. June, 1817, leaving iſſue.

(e) *Ruth*, b. March, 1792; d. Oct., 1793.

(f) *Harriet*, b. Feb., 1794; d. Nov., 1809.

(g) *Lucy*, b. Nov., 1795; m. R. Ward, of Salem, and had iſſue.

(h) *A ſon*, b. Dec., 1797.

(i) *William Dawes*, b. June, 1799; d. Dec., 1828.

(j) *A dau.*, b. March, 1801.

(k) *Suſan S.*, b. Feb., 1803; d. 19 March, 1853; m. Henry Porter, and left iſſue.

(l) *Emily*, b. March, 1805; d. Aug., 1807.

(m) *Emily*, b. Aug., 1809; d. 18 Dec., 1840; m. ——— Baker, and left iſſue.

(12) SARAH,

kiel, b. 17 May, 1744, d. 9. Sept., 1796, was s. of Capt. Benjamin Ruſſell and Elizabeth Belknap (b. 13 April, 1708, d. Jan., 1772, dau. Joſeph Belknap, b. 1658, and Abigail Buttolph, b. 1666). Benjamin, b. 10 March, 1698, d. 16 April, 1774, was ſon of Joſeph Ruſſell and Suſanna Cheever (b. Feb., 1660, d. 10 Nov., 1744, dau. Ezekiel Cheever, b. 1615, of London, and Ellen Lothrop). Joſeph, b. 1664, was s. of Rev. John Ruſſell and Sarah Champneys. John of Boſton, d. 24 Dec., 1680, was s. of John Ruſſell, of Woburn, d. 1 June, 1676, and Elizabeth, d. 6 Dec., 1644.

XVII. SAMUEL HAMMOND.

(12) SARAH, b. 23 April, 1768; m. 9 June, 1794, Aſa Hammond,[49] a wealthy merchant of Boſton. Their portraits are given here. They had iſſue: —

(a) *John Lucas*, b. 21 Feb., 1795; d. s. p. 10 May, 1846.

(b) *Charles*, b. 18 May, 1796, Harv. Coll.

(c) *Hannah Dawes*, b. 4 Nov., 1797; m. 13 Feb., 1822, Hon. N. P. Ruſſell (b. 15 Aug., 1779, d. 3 July, 1848, had m. before Sarah Tidd, with iſſue above), and had iſſue: [7] *Samuel Hammond*, b. 13 Jan., 1823, m. 22 April, 1847, Louiſa Ann Adams, and had iſſue, Edith and Alice; [8] *Mary Ann Palfrey*; [9] *Nathaniel Pope*, grad. Harv. Coll. 1848.

(d) *Mary Ann*, b. 15 Jan., 1800; m. 11 March, 1823, Hon. John Gorham Palfrey.[50] Iſſue: [1] *Sarah H.*; [2] *Hannah Ruſſell*; [3] *John Gorham*, d. young; [4] *Francis Winthrop*, Harv. Coll. Gen. U. S. A. in late war; [5] *John Carver*, Harv. Coll. 1853, Weſt Point, Gen. U. S. A. in late war; and [6] *Mary Gorham*.

(e) *Samuel*, b. 7 Oct., 1801; d. 10 Sept., 1834; m. 5 Nov., 1828, Suſannah Copley Greene (b. 1806, d. 22 March, 1844), and had iſſue: [1] *Gardiner Greene*; [2] *Samuel*, and others.

(f) *Sarah*, b. 21 Feb., 1803; d. 20 Oct., 1820, s. p.

(g) *Catherine*, b. 20 May, 1804; m. 19 Sept., 1833, John G. Gibſon,

[49] Name changed to Samuel, b. 12 July, 1766, d. 4 Nov., 1838, s. of Mary Fiſke and Samuel Hammond, b. 14 June, 1730, d. 1770; and Samuel was s. of Marodret Wilſon (d. 1788) and John Hammond, Eſq., b. 16 March, 1696, d. 27 June, 1763. John was s. of Hetty (d. 1704) and Thomas Hammond, b. 16 Dec., 1666, d. 15 March, 1738. Thomas was s. of Elizabeth Stedman (d. 1715) and Thomas Hammond, d. 20 Oct., 1678. Thomas was s. of Elizabeth Caſon and Thomas Hammond, Eſq., of Eng. and Newton, d. 30 Sept., 1675.

[50] D.D., &c., b. 2 May, 1796, grad. Harv. Coll. 1815, M.C. 1846–8, s. of John Palfrey, Eſq., and Mary Sturgis Gorham (b. 26 July, 1772). Sq. John, b. 15 Oct., 1768, was s. of Col. William Palfrey and Suſannah Cazneau (b. 18 Aug., 1741.) Col. William, b. 24 Feb., 1741, was s. of Thomas Palfrey and Hannah Tapper. Thomas, b. 13 Jan., 1717, was s. of William Palfrey and Abigail Briſtoe (b. 4 April, 1683). William, b. 16 Feb., 1682, was s. of William Palfrey and Compliance Windſor.

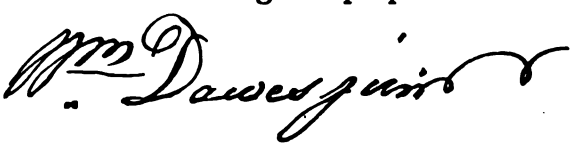
Gibſon, Eſq., b. 1800; d. 12 May, 1838; had iſſue: [a] *John Gardiner*; [b] *Charles H.*

(h) *William*, b. 13 April, 1806; grad. Harv. Coll. 1827; d. 12 Nov., 1835.

(i) *A dau.*, b. 27 Aug., 1808.

(j) *Almira*, b. 13 Dec., 1809; d. 20 July, 1847; m. 3 Sept., 1838, Walter C. Green, Eſq., of N. Y., and had iſſue: [1] *Sarah H.*; [2] *Walter H.*

William Dawes, Jr.[5] (William[4], Thomas[3], Ambros[2], William[1]), the patriot, of whom a full account has already been given, was born April 6th, 1745; died Feb. 25th, 1799. He married Mehitable May, on May 3rd, 1768. She was born Aug. 6th, 1751; died Oct. 28th, 1793, and was the daughter of Samuel May, of Boſton, and Catherine Mears.[51] After her death, William married Lydia Gendall, Nov. 18th, 1795. She was born June 7th, 1762; died Aug. 11th, 1809. Lydia left about $4,000, by will, dated Feb. 25th, 1809, to her daughter, with bequeſts to her ſiſters, Sarah Blake and Sarah Preſcott, and her brother-in-law, Joſeph Frances, and to certain religious purpoſes.



William and Mehitable had iſſue:—

(1) HANNAH, b. 12 Feb., 1769, bapt. Feb. 17; m. Benjamin Goldthwait, 8 Oct., 1793, grandſon of Story Dawes above, and had

[51] Samuel, b. 17 Feb., 1723, s. of Ebenezer May and Abigail Gore. Ebenezer, b. 19 Oct., 1692, s. of John May and Prudence Bridge. John, b. 1663, s. of John of England, b. 1631, s. of John, b. 1590.

[redacted]

XVIII. Sarah [Dawes] Hammond.

had one ch. who d. in birth. Benjamin d. 11 Dec., 1796; and on 2 Feb., 1800, ſhe m. Judge Daniel Newcomb,[52] of Keene, N.H., great-great-grandſon of Francis Newcomb, who came over in the "Planter" with William Dawes[1]. She d. 2 Sept., 1851. They had iſſue:—

(a) *A ſon* who d. in birth.

(b) *Hannah Dawes*, b. 22 Feb., 1803, of Westminſter, Vt., unm.

(c) *William Dawes*, b. 26 July, 1804; d. Aug. 19.

(d) *Francis*, b. 20 Feb., 1807; d. May 18.

(e) *Harriet*, b. 3 June, 1809; m. 1 Feb. 1835, Frederic Weſt Holland,[53] and had iſſue: [1]*Frederic May*, b. 2 May, 1836, Harv. Coll. 1859, Div. Sch. 1862, m. 6 Sept., 1864, s. p., Anna Maria Bicknell, dau. Nathaniel Bicknell and Julia Blake, of Rockford, Ill.; [2]*Sarah Ellen*, b. 18 May, 1838, d. 13 July, 1843; [3]*Charles Follen*, b. 9 Nov., 1839, d. 19 June, 1842; [4]*Emma Elizabeth Pugh*, b. 8 Oct., 1841; [5]*Henry Ware*, b. 20 Mar., 1844, Dane Law Sch. 1867; [6]*Herbert*, b. 28 Nov., 1845; [7]*Florence*, b. 15 July, 1848; [8]*Arthur*, b. 22 Sept., 1850, Harv. Coll. 1872.

(f) *Lucretia*, b. 26 Oct., 1812; d. 6 Sept., 1823.

(2) WILLIAM MEARS, b. 26 Dec., 1771; d. Oct., 1855; m. Abby Kendall Holden, Sept. 26, 1795, daughter of Jonas Holden, Jr. She was b. March 1, 1781. He moved from Boſton to Thomaſton,

[52] Hon. Daniel Newcomb, of Keene, N. H., b. 19 Apr., 1747; Harv. Coll. 1768; delegate to Conſt. Conv. 1781, C. J. Cheſhire Co. 1790, J. Sup. Ct. N. H., and Senator twice; d. 14 July, 1818. By his firſt w., Sarah Stearns, he had 10 ch. He was s. of Jonathan Newcomb, cordwainer of Norton, b. 13 May, 1711, d. 19 Nov., 1802, and Mercy, dau. John and Mercy Everett, of Dedham, b. 29 July, 1710. Jonathan was s. of Jonathan and Deborah Newcomb, of Braintree, b. 1 Mar., 1686, d. in ſervice againſt the French. Jonathan was s. of Peter, b. 16 May, 1648. Peter was s. of Francis, b. abt. 1605, in Eng., d. 27 May, 1692. See Newcomb Gen.

[53] Frederic, Harv. Coll. 1831, Cambr. Div. Sch. 1834, s. of Capt. John Holland, b. 26 Jan., 1758, and Sarah May, b. 18 June, 1772, dau. Sam. May (f.-in-law of Wm. Dawes, laſt page) and Abigail Williams, his 2d w. Capt. John was s. of John Holland, b. 11 Sept., 1726, and Elizabeth, b. 15 July, 1729, dau. William and Dorcas Fallas. John was s. of Thos. and Ann Holland of Boſton.

Thomaſton, Me., in 1800; was appointed ſurveyor and inſpector of the port by Preſident Jefferſon, 8 Feb., 1809, and repreſented the town in the firſt conſtitutional convention of the State. In 1817, he moved to Morgan County, Ohio, where, in 1819, he was foreman of the firſt grand jury; and he was the firſt poſtmaſter, and ſet up the firſt carding-machine and diſtillery in the county. He was a Whig in politics, and repreſented the counties of Waſhington and Morgan in the General Aſſembly of the State for 1821–22. He was aſſociate judge of Morgan County for ſeven years, from Jan. 21, 1823. In 1834, he moved to Licking County, where he ſpent the reſt of his energetic and honored life. He had iſſue: —

(a) *Charles May*, b. 15 Aug., 1797, d. unm.

(b) *William*, b. 2 Aug., 1799; m. 18 Nov., 1820, Sally Rice (b. 2 Nov., 1793), and, 2d, m. 1 Dec., 1851, Lucy Ann Birchard (b. 26 Dec., 1810). Harriet Martineau, writing of an interview with him in regard to Oberlin Coll., for which he labored for years, ſays: "He melted us all preſently. It gives me great pleaſure to recognize the fine American qualities which I uſed to admire there; the glorious faith and piety, together with the ſhrewdneſs and buſineſs-like character of mind, ſublime when applied to philanthropic inſtead of ſelfiſh affairs." William had iſſue: —

[1] *William Jaſon*, b. 21 Oct., 1825; d. 2 Oct., 1826.

[2] *William Jaſon*, b. 22 June, 1827; grad. Oberlin Col.; Capt. of Co. D. Wis. Vol., was promoted to maj., wounded at the battle of Corinth; entered reg. ſerv. as 1ſt lieut.; now lawyer and banker, in partnerſhip at Fox Lake, Wis., with his brother Julius H., below; m. 27 Dec., 1847, Sarah P. Alexander of Wincheſter, N.H. Iſſue: *Frances Anna*, b. 3 Dec., 1848, m. 11 May, 1871, James William Dawes, s. of Edward Dawes, below, of Crete, Neb.; *James Julius*, b. 11 Jan., 1851, d. 26 May, 1864; *William Alexander*, b. 23 Feb., 1866.

[3] *Julius Holden*,

[8] *Julius Holden*, b. 7 May, 1832; grad. at Oberlin Col.; major U. S. A., and ſeverely wounded at the battle of Iuka in the Rebellion, Vice-Pres. and Treas. of Olivet Coll. of Fox Lake; in partnerſhip there with his brother William J., above, unm.

(c) *George*, b. 25 Oct., 1801, of Ripon., Wis.; d. 10 Oct., 1869; m. 6 March, 1825, Elizabeth Ames,[64] and had iſſue:—

[1] *George Sylvanus*, b. 2 Dec., 1825, in Morgan County, Ohio, now a "large and ſucceſsful agriculturiſt;" m. 4 April, 1847, L. Adelia Graves (b. 24 Jan., 1829, of Licking County), and had iſſue: *Cynthia E.*, b. 7 May, 1848, m. 4 Nov., 1869, Thomas I. Beith (b. Oct., 1848), and had iſſue,—Anna, b. 23 July, 1870, and George A., b. June, 1873; *Frank E.*, b. 22 May, 1849; *James Elbert*, b. 6 Jan., 1851, d. 10 Sept., 1861; *Laura E.*, b. 22 Feb., 1853; *Charlotte E.*, b. 14 Oct., 1854, d. 28 March, 1856; *Charlie E.*, b. 26 Oct., 1856; *George E.*, b. 20 Sept., 1858; *Henry E.*, b. 17 Sept., 1860; *Willie E.*, b. 29 Jan., 1862; *John A.*, b. 21 June, 1866; *Grace A.*, b. 10 April, 1870; and *Richmond M.*, b. 7 Sept., 1872.

[2] *Edward*, b. 25 Dec., 1827; d. 20 May, 1833.

[3] *Hector*, b. 17 July, 1830; m. 12 March, 1857, Jane A. Ruggles, and had iſſue,—Frederic A., William R., Maggie, Effie, Edward G., and Raymond.

[4] *Julia*, b. 15 July, 1833.

[5] *Nabbie*, b. 6 Dec., 1835; d. 4 Oct., 1856.

[6] *Edmund*,

[64] Elizabeth Ames, b. 11 March, 1800, dau. Judge Sylvanus Ames, b. 26 March, 1771, in Bridgewater, and Nabby Lee Johnſon, who went to Ames Townſhip, N. W. Territory, in 1798. Sylvanus was s. of Rev. Sylvanus Ames, b. 20 Jan., 1744, grad. Harv. Coll., and d. at Valley Forge. Sylvanus was s. of Captain Thomas Ames, b. 6 Feb., 1707. Thomas was s. of Captain Thomas, b. 21 Feb., 1682. Thomas was s. of John, b. 24 March, 1647, of Braintree, and Sarah Willis. John was s. of William, b. 6 Oct., 1605, and Hannah Ames, of Somerſetſhire, England.

[6] *Edmund*, b. 5 Aug., 1839, officer of U. S. A.; killed 7 Dec., 1862, under the colors of the 20th Wis. Reg. at the battle of Chaplin Hills.

(d) *Henry*, b. 4 May, 1804; d. 4 Nov., 1867, a wealthy merchant of Malta, Ohio; m. 20 Jan., 1829, Sarah Cutler (b. 17 April, 1809), dau. Hon. Eph. Cutler, of Washington County, Ohio, and had issue: —

[1] *Lucretia Catherine*, b. 13 March, 1830; d. 23 Sept., 1866; m. 16 Feb., 1864, Rev. Samuel Agnew McLean. Issue: Sarah Catherine, b. 23 May, 1866, and d. 3 Sept., 1875. (Mr. McLean grad. Cannonsburg Coll., Penn., minister of Presbyterian Chh., settled in Clarksville, and afterward West Alexander, Penn.)

[2] *Henry Manasseth*, b. 11 March, 1832; grad. Marietta Coll. 1835; admitted to the bar 1858; d. 13 Aug., 1860.

[3] *Lucy*, b. 5 Dec., 1833.

[4] *Sarah Jane*, b. 9 Jan., 1836; m. 28 July, 1859, Rev. John Haskell Shedd.[55] Issue: Charles Rufus, b. 26 Dec., 1861; William Ambrose, b. 24 Jan., 1865; Sarah Rhea, b. 9 Aug., 1866, d. 21 Aug., 1874; John Cutler, b. 30 June, 1868; Ephraim Cutler, b. 20 Aug., 1872.

[5] *Rufus Republic*, b. 4 July, 1838; grad. Marietta Coll. 1860; volunteered 25 April, 1861, and was chosen capt. of Co. K, 6th Wis. Reg., in Army of the Potomac; appointed maj. June 21, 1862, and as such served in battles of Rappahannock, Gainesville, Bull Run 2d, South Mountain, Antietam,

[55] John Haskell Shedd, b. 9 July, 1833, at Mount Gilead, Ohio, missionary in Persia and afterw. prof. in the sch. for freedmen at Charlotte, N. C.; s. of Rev. Henry Shedd, b. at Jaffrey, N. H., 16 May, 1803; grad. at Dartm. Coll.; m. Mary Gerrish. Henry was s. of John Haskell Shedd, b. 1771, and Susannah White, b. 1783. John was s. of Abel Shedd, b. 1743, and Ruth Haskell, b. 1743.

Antietam, and Frederickſburg; appointed lieut.-col. 24 March, 1863, and took part in battles of Fitz Hughs's Croſſing, Chancellorſville, Gettyſburg, Mine Run, Wilderneſs, Spottſylvania, Laurel Hill, Jericho Ford, North Anna, Betheſda Church, Peterſburg, and the following ſiege and mine exploſion. He was appointed col. July 6, 1864, and brevet brig.-gen. 13 March, 1865; was ſixty-two days under fire; commanded his reg. in the battles of Antietam, Gettyſburg, Spottſylvania, Laurel Hill, Jericho Ford, Peterſburg, and the operations around. At Antietam, 62 per cent of his men were killed or wounded. At Gettyſburg, he charged and captured the 2d Miſs., loſing 200 men, killed and wounded, from his own reg. Maj.-Gen. Doubleday (commanding Firſt Corps), in his official report of the action, ſays: "The moment was a critical one, involving the defeat, perhaps the utter rout, of our forces. I immediately ſent for the Sixth Wiſconſin, — a gallant body of men, whom I knew could be relied upon. Forming them rapidly upon the enemy's flank, I directed them to attack immediately. Their commander, Lieutenant-colonel Dawes, ordered a charge, which was gallantly executed;" and he "proved himſelf to be one of the ableſt officers on the field." The regiment entered the Wilderneſs with 25 officers and 347 men, of whom 226 were killed or wounded during the campaign ending at Peterſburg. On 18th Jan., 1864, Gen. Dawes m. Mary Beman Gates, dau. Beman and Betſey S. Gates. Betſey was dau. Col. Charles and Joanna (Bartlett) Shipman. Gen. Dawes had by her Charles Gates, b. Aug. 27, 1865; Rufus Cutler, b. 30 July, 1867; Beman Gates, b. 14 Jan., 1870; Mary Frances, b. 3 Mar., 1872.

[6] *Ephraim Cutler*

[6] *Ephraim Cutler* (ſometimes called Daniel Webſter), b. 27 May, 1840; grad. Marietta Coll. 1861; muſtered into ſervice as firſt lieut. and adj. of 53d Reg. O. V. M., 26 Sept., 1861; maj., 26 Jan., 1863; ſerved under Sherman on his Miſſiſſippi campaign, from Big Black to Chattanooga, and in purſuit of Longſtreet acroſs the mountains of Eaſt Tenneſſee, in Nov. and Dec., 1863, on half rations, without baggage or tents; ſerved in Sherman's Georgia campaign, and had his horſe ſhot under him at Reſaca. At Dallas, Ga., 28 May, 1864, he received two wounds, one very ſevere. Brevetted lieut.-col., and honorably diſcharged on account of wounds, 31 Oct., 1864. He was engaged in the battles of Pittſburg Landing (Shiloh), Fallen Timbers, ſiege of Corinth, ſiege of Vickſburg, Jackſon, Miſſion Ridge, Reſaca, and Dallas. He m. 20 June, 1866, the couſin of his ſiſter-in-law, M. Frances Boſworth, dau. Sala Boſworth and Joanna (Shipman) Boſworth, dau. Colonel Charles and Joanna Shipman, above.

(e) *Edward*, b. 16 June, 1807, now d., a ſucceſsful phyſician in McConnellſville, Ohio; m. 22 June, 1837, Caroline (b. 26 Sept., 1813), dau. Benjamin Dana, and had iſſue:—

[1] *Benjamin Dana*, b. 14 May, 1838; d. 19 July, 1874; m. 14 Feb., 1866, Addie G. Croome (b. 29 June, 1844), and had iſſue: Caroline F., b. 27 Aug., 1867.

[2] *Charlotte Eliza*, b. 4 Oct., 1840.

[3] *Eunice*, b. 18 Dec., 1842.

[4] *James William*, b. 8 Jan., 1844; m. his coz, Frances Anna, dau. William and Sally Dawes, above; is in buſineſs in Crete, Neb., with his brother, following.

[5] *John Wincheſter*, b. 8 July, 1846, in partnerſhip with James William.

[6] *Mary Caroline*, b. 21 Jan., 1849.

(f) *James Thomſon*, b. 13 June, 1809; d. 21 Sept., 1840; m. 26 Sept.,

26 Sept., 1838, Nancy Fitch,[56] and had iſſue: Mary Fitch, b. 18 Aug., 1839, m. 5 June, 1861, William Hanford Raymond,[57] and had iſſue, Isabel, b. 16 Jan., 1864.

(g) *Mary Holden*, b. 18 Oct., 1811; m. 8 May, 1845, Edgar Birge Ellſworth, of Hudſon, Ohio, and had iſſue: —

[1] *Edward D.*, b. 30 July, 1847; m. 27 March, 1867, Emma Thompſon, and had iſſue: Freddie T., b. 8 Oct., 1867, and Mary A., b. 28 Nov., 1870.

[2] *James W.*, b. 13 Oct., 1849; m. 4 Nov., 1874, Eva Butler.

[3] *Henry E.*, b. 9 Sept., 1851; m. 28 Oct., 1874, Ella Chamberlain.

[4] *Frank O.*, b. 28 Oct., 1853.

(h) *Jane*, b. 20 Nov., 1813; m. 20 May, 1840, Lyman W. Roſe, of Alexander, Licking Co., Oh., s. of Helon Roſe, and had iſſue: Emily, b. 20 Feb., 1841, m. Miner Y. Ames, and had iſſue; d. 4 May, 1877; Henry D., b. 1843, "full of genial manly qualities," enl. in ſpring of 1861 in 17 Reg. Oh. Vol. Inf.; on expiration of his term, returned to Oberlin Coll., but enliſted again in 1862, in the 76th Oh. Vol. Inf. He was in Sherman's unſucceſsful attack on Vickſburg, and d. by lightning, 15 Feb., 1863, in camp.

(i) *John*, b. 7 Dec., 1815; d. 19 July, 1876; m. 10 Sept., 1845, Mary M. Van Dorn (b. 13 May, 1823), and had iſſue: —

[1] *William Van Dorn*, b. 1 June, 1846; m. 5 Dec., 1868, Mary R. W. Van Houten (b. 1847).

[2] *Kate*,

[56] Nancy Fitch, b. 11 Dec., 1807, dau. of Wm. Fitch and Sarah Hanford (b. May, 1770, dau. of John Hanford and Meh. Comſtock). Wm., b. 13 Feb., 1768, s. of Timothy Fitch and Eſther Pratt. Timothy, b. 1735, s. of Thos. Fitch, Gov. of Conn., and Hannah Hall.

[57] William Hanford Raymond, b. 31 May, 1822, s. of Nathaniel Raymond and Mary Hanford (b. 8 June, 1782, ſiſter of Sarah Hanford, laſt note). Nathaniel, b. 9 May, 1778, s. of Nathaniel Raymond and Rebeckah Benedict (b. Aug., 1741). Nathaniel, b. 1742, s. of John Raymond. John, b. 19 May, 1693, s. of John Raymond and Elizabeth Senſion (b. Apr., 1673). John, b. 9 Sept., 1665, s. of John Raymond and Mary Betts. John, s. of Richard Raymond, of Salem, in 1662.

[2] *Kate*, b. 17 Feb., 1848; d. 5 Jan., 1854.
[3] *Mary May*, b. 11 May, 1850; d. 12 Nov., 1863.
[4] *Jane Roſe*, b. 2 May, 1852; m. 23 Dec., 1875, Samuel A. Wilſon (b. 3 May, 1842).
[5] *Caroline A.*, b. 10 Dec., 1853.
[6] *Magdalene*, b. 29 March, 1857.
[7] *Harry*, b. 26 April, 1859.
[8] *J. Edmund*, b. 23 Dec., 1862.

(3) SAMUEL MAY, b. 26 Feb., 1773, bapt. Feb. 28; d. 12 May, 1776.
(4) MEHETABEL, b. 4 Nov., 1774, bapt. Nov. 6; d. 20 April, 1776.
(5) CHARLES MAY, b. 23 Feb., 1776; went to Maine in the emigration about the end of the century, and afterward to New Brunſwick; m. Sarah McFarland, 13 Nov., 1796 (ſhe b. 26 April, 1780, d. 28 Sept., 1811), and d. 18 June, 1853. They had iſſue: —

(a) *Hannah*, b. 17 April, 1797, in Briſtol, Maſs.; m. 11 July, 1819, Simeon Howe, Eſq., lumber-miller and ſhip-builder, of Whiting, Me., and St. George, N.B., a thorough-going temperance man and Univerſaliſt, known for his honeſty and kindneſs, b. 1798, d. 4 Aug., 1857, s. of Tilley Howe and Suſanna Puffer, of New Hampſhire. Hannah and Simeon had iſſue: —

[a] *Henry Newcomb*, b. 8 May, 1820; m. 18 April, 1843, Rebecca Hall, of St. George.
[b] *A twin brother*, b. 8 May, 1820, d. 16th.
[c] *James Simeon*, b. 28 Feb., 1822; m. 1 Aug., 1843, Clementina Seelye.
[d] *Warren*, b. 20 Oct., 1823; d. 6 Oct., 1849.
[e] *Hannah Dawes*, b. 16 July, 1825; m. 22 Jan., 1846, Hon. Arthur Hill Gillmor, M. P. (b. 12 March, 1824), and had four children: *i. e.*, Delia Auguſta, b. 13 Sept., 1847, m. 30 Jan., 1875, Thomas Dick, M.D. (b. 12 Oct., 1840), and has a dau.; Daniel, b. 1 July, 1849; Henry Edward, b. 16 Sept., 1851; and Percy Howe, b. 7 Sept., 1862.
[f] *Lucretia Dawes*, b. 5 March, 1827; m. 31 Aug., 1843, Henry

Henry Edward Seelye, brother of Clementina, above, of St. George, N.B., collector of customs at Kootenai, B.C., b. 1819, d. 27 March, 1876.

[g] *Levi Folsom*, b. 1 Jan., 1829; d. 28 April, 1847.

[h] *Harriet*, b. 30 Nov., 1830; m. 11 Oct., 1857, James Alexander Davidson.

[i] *Albion Pratt*, b. 8 Jan., 1833; lost in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, 10 May, 1864, after three years' service in Co. D, 5th Reg. Wis. Vol., and probably d. at the Andersonville prison; unm.

[j] *Sarah Maria*, b. 16 Feb., 1839; m. 10 Nov., 1858, Henry A. Beckwith, of Berlin, Wis.; d. in Vallejo, Cal., 24 Sept., 1874.

(b) *William McFarland*, b. 4 Aug., 1799; d. 2 Aug., 1850, at Fort Winnebago, Wis.; m. Rachel Saunders (b. 1797, d. 20 Oct., 1850) in 1820, and had issue: —

[1] *Sally*, b. 1821; d. in infancy.

[2] *Susan Jane*, b. 22 Feb., 1824; d. Dec., 1850; m. John Kennedy, July, 1843, and had four ch.: Susan Jane, b. 31 July, 1844, m. David Lewis, 5 Sept., 1859, and had six ch.; Lucretia Dawes, b. 23 Dec., 1845, d. Oct., 1850; John, b. 15 May, 1848; William F., b. 4 Aug., 1850.

[3] *Rachel*, b. 18 Sept., 1825; m. Ezra Knight, 2 Sept., 1843, and had six ch.: Lewis E., b. 8 July, 1844, enl. in 16th Wis. Vol., killed at battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Oscar, b. 24 Nov., 1846, d. 1851; Wesley, b. 19 Feb., 1848, d. 1849; Maria Alice, b. 28 May, 1852, m. William Wook, June, 1869, and has two ch.; Ida A., b. 23 July, 1863; Ezra Lincoln, b. 1 Feb., 1865.

[4] *Irene T.*, b. Jan., 1830; m. James L. Robinson, May, 1850, and had nine ch.: Joseph William, b. 6 Nov., 1851, m. Oretta Whipple, 24 Nov., 1873, s. p.; Laura Annette, b. 5 Nov., 1853, m. Leonard Day, 15 Feb., 1874, one ch.; Jessie, d. young; James A., b. 11 Oct.,

Oct., 1859; Emma Irene, b. 23 Feb., 1863; John Alvah, b. 3 March, 1865; George Herbert, b. 29 April, 1869; Orman, d. young; a dau. d. young.

[5] *Hannah*, b. Jan., 1830; m. John T. Kingſton, of Necedah, Wis., 17 June, 1851, and had eleven ch.: Ida M., b. 29 June, 1852, m. Jay Jennings, 16 Nov., 1871, and had three ch.; a dau., b. 1 April, 1854, d. ſame day; Wilber J., b. 11 Feb., 1855, d. 25 July, 1856; William P., b. 17 Feb., 1857; John T., b. 4 Jan., 1860; Arthur L., b. 18 Feb., 1862; Mary B., b. 19 Dec., 1863; Frank W., b. 14 Feb., 1866, d. 22 Nov.; Edith G., b. 8 Oct., 1867; Charles D., b. 21 Dec., 1869, d. young; Una E., b. 11 March, 1872, d. 12 Aug., 1875.

[6] *William F.*, b. March, 1832; m. Dora White, 12 Sept., 1858, no iſſue; enl. as capt. in 16th Wis. Vol. in 1862; ſerved until June, 1865, ranking as maj.; m. (ſecond w.) Minona Auſtin, 1876, s. p.

[7] *Charles F.*, b. March, 1834; m. Sarah M. Sarles, 1858, ſix ch.: Mary B., b. 10 Dec., 1859; George E., b. 14 May, 1862; Carrie, b. 14 March, 1864; Charles F., b. 6 Feb., 1866; William E., b. 15 May, 1873; and Grace E., b. 6 April, 1875.

[8] *George S.*, b. March, 1838; m. Mary Saunders, Jan., 1866, s. p.; enl. in 4th Wis. Vol. 1861, and ſerved through the war.

(c) *Charles*, b. 19 May, 1801; m. Mrs. Anna Smith, dau. —— Dowling, in 1823; moved to Wis. in 1850; d. 1861. Anna d. 1862, and Charles m. again a widow, Amarilla Harris, 14 Sept., 1862 Had iſſue: —

[1] *Mahitable May*, b. 1 Feb., 1824; m. Smith Walker, of St. George, N.B., 21 Jan., 1847 (Smith d. 27 Aug., 1854), and had iſſue: Edward V., b. 7 June, 1848, d. 20 June, 1856; William R., b. 20 Jan., 1850, m. Nick Willoughby, 22 Nov., 1874, and had iſſue; Clara F., b. 26 Jan., 1852, m. William L. Frogatt,

Frogatt, 2 April, 1872, and had iſſue; William S., b. 29 Sept., 1854, d. Nov. 15. Mahitable May m. again Alfred C. Smith, 28 Nov., 1858, and had further iſſue: Horace D., b. 2 Feb., 1860; Byron, b. 16 Sept., 1862, d. 22 Aug., 1863; and Charles E., b. 6 Nov., 1864.

[2] *Sarah Ann*, b. 13 Dec., 1825; m. Reuben Huntley, of Eaſt Machias, Me., 4 July, 1844. Reuben was corp. 6th Wis. Vol., and fell at the battle of South Mountain, Va., 14 Sept., 1862. They had three ch.: Albert, b. 10 June, 1846; m. Alice Morris 25 Dec., 1873, and has iſſue; Adams, b. 15 July, 1856, d. 19 Jan., 1873; Irving, b. 15 May, 1859, d. Nov. 12.

[3] *Elizabeth*, b. 19 April, 1827; m. Thomas Weſton, of Necedah, Wis., 7 May, 1852, and had iſſue: Helen, b. 18 May, 1852, m. Owen King 1 June, 1871, and had three ch.; Hiram Irving, b. 19 Dec., 1854; May, b. 17 June, 1857; John C., b. 22 Feb., 1859, d. 6 Aug., 1860; Emma, b. 26 July, 1861; Hattie A., b. 5 May, 1863; Laura A., b. 7 May, 1865; Elizabeth, b. 26 Nov., 1867; Dolly, b. 1 March, 1868.

[4] *Almira*, b. 6 May, 1829; d. 31 Dec., 1855.

[5] *Columbus*, b. 6 July, 1831; d. 10 June, 1853.

[6] *Thatcher James*, b. 20 May, 1833; m. Mary Jane Deo, of Calais, Me., 1858, and had five ch.: Antis Canfield, b. 19 Dec., 1859; Henry Rufus, b. 22 July, 1861; Annie E., b. 2 July, 1864; Lillian May, b. 9 Dec., 1872; Avis Winnifred, b. 22 July, 1874.

(d) *George*, b. 9 May, 1803; d. young.

(e) *Robert*, b. 28 July, 1804; m. 1829, Lavinia Pomeroy, of St. James, N.B., and had eight children, ſix living, viz.:—

[1] *George W.*, of Perlee, Iowa, m. Harriet H., dau. of Pratt Dawes, below, and had ſeven children, ſix living,

living, viz., — Adelia, Eva M., Laura A., Frank W., Robert W., Harriet M.

[2] *John P.*, of Auſtralia; m. and has ſix children.

[3] *Sarah E.*, m. Martin Gleaſon, of Iowa, and has iſſue.

[4] *Mary Ann*, m. —— Fuller, of Iowa.

[5] *William*, of Iowa, m.

[6] *Lavina*, m. Edward Ulm, of Iowa.

(f) *Pratt*, b. 22 July, 1806; d. 1853; m. 1831, Mehitable Pomeroy, of St. James, N. B., and had nine children, ſeven living, viz.: —

[1] *Harriet Holland*, b. 13 Sept., 1832; m. George W. Dawes (ſon of Robert), and had iſſue as above.

[2] *James M.*, b. 29 March, 1835; m. Mary L. Wills, widow, dau. —— Baſſett, and had ſix children, five living: Alva P., b. 29 Aug., 1868; Frank E., b. 25 Oct., 1869; James L., b. 6 Aug., 1871; Charles H., b. 10 June, 1873; Arthur L., b. 31 July, 1874; Ella M., b. 24 April, 1876, d. young.

[3] *Maliſſa A.*, b. 22 Feb., 1837; d.

[4] *Lucinda*, b. 3 May, 1839.

[5] *Margaret A.*, b. —— ——; m. Charles Baſſett, of Neb., firſt lieut. 16th Wis. Vol., and afterward capt.; has no iſſue.

[6] *Mahitable*, b. 16 March, 1843; m. Wentworth Dow, ſerved through the war in the 16th Wis. Vol. Iſſue: Howard P., b. 10 Jan., 1867; Harry J., b. 4 Oct., 1869; Pratt G., b. 24 Dec., 1872.

[7] *Joſhua Pratt*, b. 25 Feb., 1845; m. Sophia Allen, s. p.

[8] *Irene V.*, b. 28 April, 1847; m. Spencer Abbott, 11 March, 1868, one ch., Irmie Emma, b. 22 July, 1871.

[9] *George Frank*, b. 27 Jan., 1850; m. Sarah Phelps, 4 July, 1874, two ch.: Leonard Pratt, b. 1 April, 1875; and Georgianna, b. 25 July, 1876.

(g) *Frank*, b. 16 Jan., 1809; m. about 1842, Elizabeth ——; d. 1850, having three ch.: —

[1] *Sarah E.*,

[1] *Sarah E.*, m. Ira Sanas, who d. in ſervice in 16th Wis. Vol., having one ch.

[2] *Frank*, enliſted in 16th Wis. Vol., and was killed during the war.

[3] *Charles*, d. ſome years ſince in Indiana.

(h) *Sarah*, b. 12 Nov., 1810; m. George Gunniſon, of Plymouth, Ind., and had two children.

(6) LUCRETIA (dau. William), b. 23 May, 1788; d. 20 Oct., 1855, unm. "Conſpicuous in the family for her warm intereſt in her connections: a devoted friend, a kind helper, and, with moderate means judiciouſly uſed, doing much."

By his ſecond wife, Lydia, William had iſſue.

(7) MEHITABLE MAY, b. 1 Sept., 1796; m. 30 Sept., 1818, Samuel Goddard, of Brookline,[58] and had iſſue:—

(a) *Louiſa*, b. 17 Dec., 1819; m. John Howe, 9 Mar., 1842, and had one ch., Annie Louia, b. 1 Apr., 1843, and afterw. m. Prof. Joſiah Dwight Whitney of Harv. Coll., and had Eleanor, b. 29 Nov., 1856.

(b) *Ann Elizabeth*, b. 26 July, 1821; d. 18 Aug., 1846.

(c) *Lucretia Dana*, b. 15 Oct., 1823; d. 9 Dec., 1833.

(d) *Samuel*, b. 20 Oct., 1825; d. 12 Feb., 1826.

(e) *Harriet Barnes*, b. 29 Jan., 1827; d. 16 Jan., 1856.

(f) *Eleanor Swan*, b. 5 Sept., 1829; d. 11 Sept., 1853; m. Frederic Warren Goddard May, and had a ch., Eleanor, b. 7 Sept., 1853.

(g) *Samuel*, b. 29 Aug., 1832; d. 17 Aug., 1833.

(h) *William Dwight*, b. 15 March, 1834; d. 21 Sept., 1866.

(i) *Julia*, b. 10 Feb., 1837.

(j) *Maurice*, b. 26 March, 1840; Harv. Coll. 1864.

[58] Samuel Goddard, b. 3 July, 1787, d. 13 March, 1871, was ſon of Dr. John Goddard and Suſanna, b. 27 Oct., 1758, dau. of John Heath, of Brookline. Dr. John, b. 12 Nov., 1756, was ſon of Hon. John Goddard and Hannah Seaver, b. 16 July, 1735. Hon. John, b. 28 May, 1730, was ſon of John Goddard, of Brookline, and Hannah Stone, dau. —— Jenniſon. John, b. 1699, was ſon of Joſeph Goddard and Deborah Treadwell. Joſeph, b. in London 1665, came over 1666, was ſon of William Goddard and Elizabeth, dau. Benjamin Miles. William, came over in 1666, was ſon of Edward Goddard, farmer, of Norf. Co., Eng., and —— Doyley.

APPENDIX TO THE GENEALOGY.

SEVERAL other families of Dawes appear in the early records; and, as the cuſtom was to emigrate in families, it is probable that they were nearly related to William[1]. Theſe were: —

SUSANNAH DAWES, who came over in the "Bleſſing" in 1635.

JAMES and FRANCIS DAWES, who had a ſon, James, b. in Boſton, 13 April, 1668. James may have been a ſon of William, the head of the family.

ST. CLEMENT DAWES, who left a widow Mary, and dau. Sarah who m. Nathaniel Ridgeway, and perhaps a dau. Hannah who m. Richard Gridley, 27 Feb., 1674.

JOHN DAWES, freeholder, but not a free man, of Boſton, ordered by the town of Boſton in 1659 to overſee the youth at the new meeting-houſe, d. before 1693, leaving a wife, Mary, and three daus. ſurviving. John had ſix children: —

(1) *Robert*,

(1) *Robert*, b. 29 March, 1655. In 1672, his f. was ordered by the town of Muddy River to bind him out to ſervice. He was wounded in the breaſt at "Pecaſſut," in the Indian war in 1675, and he and his mother applied for his diſcharge, on account of poverty and illneſs, 3 Aug., 1676, he being then at Hadley.

(2) *Mary*, b. 12 April, 1657; d. 1737, unm., leaving her property to Elizabeth, "Suſanna being a great way off, and in no need."

(3) *Samuel*, b. 1 May, 1660; prob. d. young.

(4) *Elizabeth*, b. 24 June, 1661; m. Edward Poll, mariner, and afterward —— Holmes.

(5) *Samuel*, b. 18 Sept., 1664; prob. the blackſmith of Weymouth in her Majeſty's ſervice; d. before 1800, s. p., and his wife Experience m. Charles Clark, the fuller.

(6) *Suſanna*, b. 21 Nov., 1666; m. Jacob Davis, ſhipwright.

SAMUEL DAWES, of Pembroke, b. a little before 1700; d. 1750. It is ſaid in "King's Chapel Epitaphs" that Samuel Dawes, of Bridgewater, who m. Abigail Kingman, was deſcended from Samuel, a brother of Thomas Dawes, b. 1680. But Thomas, b. 1680, does not ſeem to have had any brother Samuel; and in the enumeration of the heirs of his father, Ambros, no Samuel or deſcendant of Samuel is mentioned. The Samuel Dawes who m. Abigail was ſon of Samuel above;[59] and this Samuel may poſſibly have ſprung from one of Ambros's brothers, but I can find no proof of it, and I am compelled to regard the relationſhip as uncertain. The fact, however, that Samuel, Sr., went to Pembroke at about the ſame time with the grandſon and nephew of Ambros makes a relationſhip exceedingly probable. The Samuel Dawes genealogy is as follows: —

He bought a great deal of land in Bridgewater about 1714; and before 1727 he m. Sarah Howland, of Pembroke, Maſs., where he then lived, and had two ch. He then removed to Eaſt Bridgewater, where his other ch. were

[59] See Hiſt. Bridgewater, p. 145.

were b. His widow, Sarah, m. Captain Daniel Reed, of Abington, in 1765, and d. 2 Jan., 1775. Daniel, b. 6 Dec., 1713, d. 5 April, 1781, s. of Daniel Reed and Ruth White, s. of William and Alice Reed.

(1) *Robert*, b. about 1722; m. Lydia, dau. John Harden, of Abington, 1742; bought land in Bridgewater in 1747, and became a large owner; was a capt. and "gentleman;" d. 1755. His widow, Lydia, m. Iſaac Tyrrell, of Abington, in 1755, and ſhe d. in Eaſt Bridgewater 1798, aged 76. Iſſue:—

(a) *Robert*, b. 1747, of Abington, and afterward of Cummington, was a captain; m. Lydia, dau. Iſaac Tyrrell, of Abington, and had iſſue: [1] *Robert*, a major, and elected repreſentative to the General Court; [2] *Jonathan*, m. Huldah, dau. Captain Edmund Lazell, elected repreſentative; [3] *Suſanna*, 1768 · [4] *Lydia*, and other daughters. James Shaw, Beriah Shaw, and Eliphalet Packard, all of Cummington, m. his daughters.

(b) *Nathan*, b. 1751; m. Abigail, dau. of Jacob White, in 1772, and had iſſue: [1] *Nathan*, b. 1775, went to Maine; [2] *Jacob*, b. 1778; m. Martha Hearſey, 1800, and had iſſue, a dau. Sylveſter Holmes, b. in Abington; [3] *Mary*, b. 1781; m. Samuel Bicknell, 1800; [4] *Abigail*, b. 1791, m. William Hearſey.

(2) *Samuel*, b. 1724, Feb. 24; d. Nov. 5, 1794. He moved from Abington to Hampſhire County before the Revolutionary war, and m. Abigail Kingman in 1755, b. May 19, 1730, d. Feb., 1808, dau. of Iſaac Kingman. Their children were:—

(a) *Ebenezer*, b. 1 March, 1756, in Eaſt Bridgewater; grad. Harv. Univ. 1785; ordained over the Unitarian Church of Scituate, 17 Nov., 1787; m. Elizabeth, dau. Colonel John Bailey, s. of John Bailey of Hanover, Maſs., in 1789 (s. of John Bailey, s. of John Bailey, s. of John Bailey who m. Sarah White in 1672, and d. 1718, both of Scituate). Ebenezer d. 29 Sept. 1791. "His perſon was pleaſing, his complexion fair, his manners ſuch as might diſarm enmity, and in all gentleneſs and meekneſs that adorn the Chriſtian character he was nobly accompliſhed."

pliſhed." His widow, "a lady of very pleaſing perſonal accompliſhments," m. John Lucas, of Brookline, Maſs. (he had previouſly m. Hannah, dau. Wm. Dawes), and, after his death, the venerable Dr. Williams, of Deerfield, Maſs., whom ſhe ſurvived. She had no ch., except by her firſt huſb. Their iſſue were: [1] *William*, b. 9 April, 1790, m. dau. William Torrey, of Pembroke, and reſided in Taunton, Maſs., North Yarmouth, Me., and Hanover, Maſs., where he d. 9 Feb., 1867; [2] *Ebenezer*, b. in Scituate, 1 March, 1791, Med. Sch. in Boſton in 1811, eſtabliſhed in practice in Taunton in 1813, and remained there until his d., nearly fifty years later, m. 7 March, 1822, Sarah Whitehorn Cooke, dau. Daniel Cooke (10th child of Nicholas Cooke, Governor of Rhode Iſland, 1774–77, and Sarah Whitehorn, of Newport, R.I.). Previous to her marriage to Ebenezer, ſhe had m. Oliver Shepard, merchant, of Wrentham, Maſs., by whom ſhe had one child, Oliver H. Shepard, afterward of New York City. "She was a very pious, eſtimable, and lovely woman, and was univerſally beloved. Her huſband was moſt tenderly attached to her." She d. of conſumption, 29 Sept., 1838, aged 49. He was courteous and benevolent, and of excellent profeſſional repute, and d. 20 April, 1861, of hemorrhage, contracted while attending a poor patient (cf. long notice of him in Briſtol Co. Rep., 17 April, 1868). They had iſſue: Sarah Elizabeth, m. N. M. Childs, of Syracuſe, N. Y.; Ebenezer, preached in the Congregational Church of Dighton, Maſs.; James Lincoln, afterward of New York City; Daniel Cooke, afterward of New York City; Charles Edward, d. in infancy.

(b & c) *Betty* and *Sarah*, b. 1758.

(d) *Samuel*, b. Dec. 6, 1760; d. 16 Jan., 1851; m. 3 Sept., 1785, Lydia Torrey, b. 15 Feb., 1765; d. 4 March, 1844. They had iſſue:

[1] *Suſannah*, b. 30 March, 1788; d. 25 Dec., 1860; m. 5 Aug., 1805,

5 Aug., 1805, Chauncey Brooks, who d. 16 May, 1863. Iſſue: *Chauncey W. Brooks.*

[2] *Joſeph*, b. 26 Oct., 1789; d. 17 Aug., 1790.

[3] *Hervey*, b. 1 July, 1791; d. 17 Nov., 1753; m. 10 Oct., 1811, Betſey Swift, who d. 11 Apr., 1861. Iſſue: *Orren*, of Ohio, m. —— Sanderſon; *Lydia*, m. Horace Coleman, of Windſor; *Sylvia*, m. Thomas S. Stillman, of Ohio; *Calvin S.*, of Chicopee, m. Diantha Damon; *Roſina*, m. Mark Wells, of Niagara. 1853

[4] *Ophir*, b. 19 Apr., 1795; d. 20 Dec., 1870; m. 16 Oct., 1817, Druſilla Thayer, of Crowell, Penn., who d. abt. 1872. Iſſue: *Druſilla*, m. Francis Dimick; *Joſeph O.*, m. Elizabeth Dimick; *Miranda*, m. John Jillſon.

[5] *Samuel*, b. 19 June, 1798; m. 9 Feb., 1830, Philenia, dau. of David Hume, who d. abt. 1840. Iſſue: *Harriet P.*, b. 24 Dec., 1830, m. 23 Mar., 1853, Charles W. Bowker, M.D., of Bernardſton, Maſs.; *Lucilia E.*, b. 10 Jan., 1834, m. 8 Sept., 1853, George D. Crittenden, of Shelburne Falls, Maſs. Samuel, m. 2d w. 30 June, 1842, Cordelia S., dau. of Aſa H. Capen, b. 14 March, 1812. Iſſue: *Melona C.*, b. 9 Sept., 1846, m. 4 June, 1865, H. Clark Packard, of Plainfield, Maſs.

(e) *John*, b. 4 March, 1763; d. 20 Nov., 1848; m. 20 Nov., 1794, Dolly Shaw, b. 30 Mar., 1779; d. 3 June, 1869. Iſſue:

[1] *Ebenezer*, b. April 3, 1796; m. Chloe Barney, May 15, 1833. Iſſue: *Roſalia Cornelia*, b. April 21, 1835; *Chloe Eugenia*, b. Oct. 15, 1836; *Veſta Alden*, b. March 18, 1842.

[2] *Stephen*, b. Dec. 21, 1797; m. Mehitable Davidſon, Dec. 20, 1827; d. Jan. 19, 1834. She d. Feb. 21, 1831. Only one child, *Chalmer S.*, b. Sept. 29, 1828, m. Sarah E. Green, Oct. 10, 1850, ſhip-broker, and

and lives in Cambridge. Iſſue: Oriene, b. 24 Nov., 1854; Henry Lawrence, b. 25 Dec., 1860.

[3] *Betſey*, b. Jan. 29, 1800; d. 4 Sept., 1805.

[4] *John*, b. Dec. 21, 1803; d. 3 Sept., 1859; m. Electa B. Hume, March 3, 1831. Iſſue: *Stephen Tyler*, b. 16 July, 1833, m. 25 Aug., 1859, Ann; iſſue, Ione; *Sarah Maria*, b. 25 Jan., 1837; m. Jan., 1862, Harmon A. McOmbre; iſſue: Helen Florence, b. 21 Jan., 1863; Charles John, b. 17 Apr., 1869; Arthur Harlan, b. 18 Sept., 1871; *Harlan Page*, b. 12 Nov., 1846.

[5] *Dolly*, b. July 31, 1806; d. 7 Sept., 1868; m. 30 Nov., 1837, Stephen Shaw (who d. 27 Oct., 1868). Iſſue: *Lydia D.*, b. 6 July, 1840; *Veſta D.*, b. 15 Feb., 1847.

[6] *Howland*, b. Feb. 12, 1809 (twin with Newton, below), d. 16 Jan., 1847; m. May, 1837, Harriet Wilber. No iſſue.

[7] *Newton*, b. ſame day; m. 13 May, 1844, Cleora Brown. Iſſue: *Charles Brown*, b. 10 Sept., 1845; *Franklin Howland*, b. 4 Feb., 1847; m. 4 Nov., 1876, Anna Louiſe Chamberlin; *Henry Levi*, b. 11 Aug., 1851; m. Caroline A. Windle; iſſue: Newton Leo Bertrand and Alta Cleora; *Julia Emma*, b. 19 Aug., 1857; d. 6 Feb., 1864.

[8] *James Shaw*, b. Aug. 12, 1812; m. June, 1842; Albina Holmes (d. 15 May, 1851). Iſſue: *Adelaide*, b. 22 Aug., 1843; d. 31 July, 1869; *Miriam*, b. 27 Dec., 1847; d. 23 May, 1870; James S., m. again, 6 Sept., 1853, Suſan E. Seymour. Iſſue: *Laura*, b. 2 Feb., 1855.

[9] *Veſta*, b. Feb. 24, 1815; d. 20 July, 1847; m. Dec., 1841, Alden Latham (d. Apr., 1867). Iſſue: *Abigail Gertrude*, b. 29 Oct., 1843; *Veſta Ella*, b. 4 Sept., 1845; *Mary Ingraham*, b. 8 July, 1847; d. May, 1848.

(f) *Howland*,

(f) *Howland*, b. Feb. 25, 1766; d. unm. 1844.

(g) *Daniel*, b. Sept. 9, 1768.

(h) *Abigail*, b. Sept. 17, 1770; m. Hatch Noyes, Dec. 10, 1792. Iſſue:

[1] *Eliza H.*, b. Oct. 30, 1800.

[2] *Howland*, b. Nov. 21, 1806.

(i) *Mitchell*, b. Aug. 15, 1772; lived in Cummington, Maſs.; m. Mercy Burgeſs, Jan. 1, 1805. Iſſue:

[1] *Sally*, b. 9 March, 1808.

[2] *Louiſa Warner*, b. 21 Mar., 1810; d. 3 Sept., 1849; m. 17 Aug., 1834, Thomas Reed Rawſon, and had iſſue: *Thomas Hazelton*, b. 31 May, 1835, m. Agnes Adams; *Iſabella Graham*, b. 18 Aug., 1837; *Frances Burchard*, b. 8 June, 1840, d. 22 Oct., 1845; *Helen*, b. 27 July, 1843, m. Addiſon W. Andrews 8 Nov., 1876; *Edward Kirk*, b. 21 Feb., 1846; *Henry Nairne*, b. 20 Oct., 1848.

[3] *Sophronia*, b. 8 Mar., 1812.

[4] *Lucretia*, b. 20 Mar., 1814; m. Iſaac Williams, and had *Charles Howard*, b. 25 Oct., 1836, m. Mary J. Hunter, and had iſſue.

[5] *Henry Laurens*, b. 30 Oct., 1816; grad. Yale Coll., taught ſchool, and edited the "Greenfield Gazette" and "Adams Tranſcript;" practiſed law; memb. of the H. of Repr. of Maſs. in 1848, '49, and '52; memb. of the Sen. of Maſs. in 1850; memb. of the State Conſt. Conv. of Maſs. in 1853; Diſt. Att. from 1853 until '57; U. S. Repr. 1857–1875; elected to the U. S. Sen. as a Republican, to ſucceed Charles Sumner, March 4, 1875; m. Electa Sanderſon, of Aſhfield, Maſs., and had iſſue: *Thomas Sanderſon*, b. 24 Feb., 1848, d. 7 Sept., 1849; *Anna Louiſa*, b. 14 May, 1851; *Henry Laurens*, b. 13 Apr., 1853, d. 16 Apr., 1854; *Cheſter Mitchell*, b. 14 July, 1855; *Robert Crawford*, b. 21 Jan., 1858, d. 3 Sept., 1859; *Henry Laurens*, b. 5 Jan., 1863.

[6] *Francis Howland*,

⁶ *Francis Howland*, b. 11 May, 1819; m. Meliſſa, dau. James and Phebe Everett, b. 22 May, 1820. An adopted dau., Mary Eugenia, was b. 12 March, 1860.

⁷ *Thomas Spencer*, b. 23 Apr., 1822, phys. of Saugerties, N. Y.; m. Elizabeth Ruſſell, and had iſſue: *Mitchell*, b. 10 Oct., 1851, of Centr. City, Col.; m. Lida Colfax; *Maria*, b. 3 May, 1854; *Jeſſie Fremont*, b. 19 Apr., 1858; *Spencer Lyman*, b. 19 Mar., 1864.

(3) *Abigail*, b. 1729; m. Joſiah Vining, 1751.

(4) *Content*, b. 1733.

(5) *Ann*, b. 1735; m. Daniel Reed.

(6) *Mary*, b. 1738; m. Nathaniel Prior; d. before 1757.

(7) *Jonathan*, b. 1745; m. Lydia Snell, 1772; went into the Revolutionary war, and never returned.

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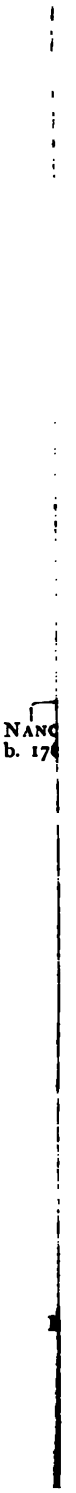
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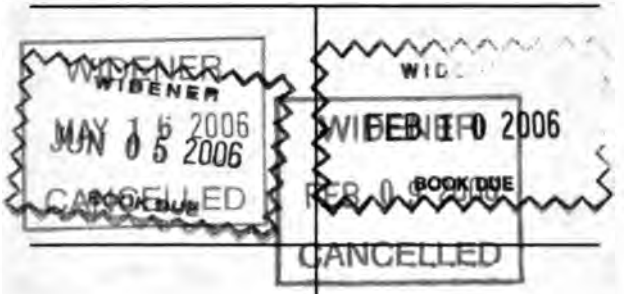

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